MINUTE

By the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal,

ON THE

MUTINIES AS THEY AFFECTED THE LOWER PROVINCES

UNDER THE

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

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MINUTE.

THE MUTINIES AS THEY AFFECTED THE LOWER PROVINCES UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

DURING the progress of the late mutinies, and the all-engrossing events which have characterised their progress in Upper and Central India, it is not unnatural that the provinces of Bengal and Behar, which have been comparatively less disturbed, should have attracted less notice.

It cannot, however, be supposed that these great provinces—connected in so many ways with the more disturbed districts, inhabited, partly by a people cognate in manners, language, sympathies, and race with those of the North Western Provinces, partly by tribes of ignorant and unenlightened savages, and everywhere, to some extent, occupied by portions of that army whose mutiny is at least the proximate cause of these disturbances,—can have altogether escaped the wide-spread contagion.

Accordingly, it will be found that they have been the theatre of events similar in character, if not in importance and degree, to those which have convulsed the Upper and Central Provinces.

The province of Behar has been most seriously and universally affected: the district of Shahabad was in some parts overrun by Koer Singh and the mutineers from Dinapore, immediately after the outbreak at that station, and even then became the arena of more than one sanguinary combat, and of a most serious and disastrous repulse; whilst the station of Arrah, with its jail broken open, its convicts released, and its treasury plundered, was the scene of a defence and a relief which will bear comparison with any of the achievements called forth by the rebellion. Nor was this unhappy district to escape further troubles. After a period of comparative tranquillity, Koer Singh, defeated at Azimghur, himself wounded and dying, again crossed into Shahabad with what then seemed a broken and dispirited band of followers, without guns and with little ammunition; but again, under the influence of an almost unaccountable panic, was a British detachment to suffer a disastrous repulse with the loss of guns and ammunition. And though these guns have since been recovered, though the rebel's force has been beaten with severe loss wherever it has been encountered, yet reinforced not only from across the Ganges, but from the discontented sepoy population of the district itself—hopeless of ultimate success, and thereby rendered more desperate, aided by its position in a dense jungle and by the more than usual heat of the sun, and under the leadership of the bold and determined rebel Ummer Singh—it has hitherto held its ground and resisted all attempts at dislodgement.

The three districts—Chumparun, Sarun and Tirhoot—have all been more or less affected by the prevailing disturbances. In the first-named

district took place the mutiny of Holmes' Cavalry, attended with more than ordinary circumstances of barbarous treachery. The whole of the three stations were temporarily abandoned, whilst they were long seriously threatened by the occupation of Gorruckpore under the usurping Chuckleydar, Mahomed Hossein.

Tirhoot also was at one time further menaced by the mutinous Sowars from Julpigoree.

In these districts too as in Shahabad great uneasiness has been caused by the late successes of the rebels, and in Sarun much mischief has been done by roving bands of plunderers, of which, however, the district is now free.

In the district of Patna, the city itself in close proximity to the mutineers of Dinapore was long a ground of apprehension, and subsequently the scene of a serious riot attended with loss of life.

Gya, in the district of Behar, was, during the first outbreak, twice abandoned and once temporarily occupied by the rebels; the jail twice broken open, and the prisoners set at liberty, the treasure (a large amount) having been previously removed by the prompt energy of the Collector.

Again, during the second outbreak, was the jail for a third time broken open, and great part of the district ravaged and plundered, till the rebel bands were completely broken and dispersed by Captain Rattray and a part of his Battalion.

In the division of Bhaugulpore and the Sonthal Pergunnahs, two separate mutinies occurred, the latter accompanied by savage murders.

The district of Purneah and the station itself were threatened by the Julpigoree and Dacca mutineers, but saved by the boldness, promptitude and energy of the Commissioner, aided by the gallantry of a band of Volunteers, together with fifty of Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers, and one hundred Seamen sent to their assistance, when it became apparent that no military aid could be expected from the Supreme Government.

In Chota Nagpore the Ramghur Battalion mutinied, various stations were abandoned, the prisoners were released, the treasuries plundered, and, as might naturally be expected, the savage and ignorant inhabitants deceived into supposing, from the partial anarchy prevailing, that all Government was at end, rallied round the feudal Chiefs, in many instances probably seeking an opportunity of avenging old grudges, and renewing old tribe feuds, rather than with any hope or serious intention of resisting the Government. A contagious feeling of discontent nevertheless spread into Palamow, Sumbulpore, and the borders of Cuttack.

In the Rajshye division there was a constant sense of apprehension, first on account of the suspected native troops at Julpigoree (the Cavalry portion of which eventually mutinied), and afterwards because of the threatened approach of the mutineers from Dacca. The stations of Dinagepore

and Rungpore were saved from probable attack only by the despatch of bodies of Sailors from Calcutta.

In the Nuddeah Division, Berhampore, garrisoned by native troops, both Cavalry and Infantry, was rescued from threatened danger, first by the rapid despatch of European troops by land and by steamer, and secondly, by the prompt and well-conceived measures for disarming the native garrison. An uneasy feeling meanwhile extended itself through Kishnaghur, Jessore and the whole division.

In the Burdwan division, bordering on Chota Nagpore, the Pachete Zemindar was in a state of semi-rebellion.

To the Eastward, in the Dacca division, the city of Dacca became the scene of a mutiny of a large native detachment, not put down without considerable loss of life, and was saved by the presence of a party of European Sailors previously stationed there.

Chittagong was the theatre of a serious mutiny, resulting in the release of the convicts, the plunder of the treasury, and the escape of the mutineers through Tipperah and its jungles into the Sylhet and Cachar districts, where, however, owing partly to the despatch of a body of European troops, and partly to the gallantry and loyalty of the Sylhet Light Infantry, and the activity and prudence of the Officers, Civil and Military, they are supposed to have perished almost to a man; but this was not effected without a loss on our side of an European Officer and several men of the Battalion.

In Assam the seeds of rebellion were sown which, but for the timely discovery of the plot, the arrest and subsequent execution of the chief conspirators, and the secret and timely despatch of European Sailors, might have resulted in most serious consequences.

The districts immediately in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, and even the Presidency itself, have been subject to periodical panics during the whole progress of the rebellion—panics which, if in almost every instance groundless, cannot perhaps under the circumstances be considered altogether unnatural, and which were only allayed by a great show of precaution in the posting of troops.

It will thus be seen that hardly a single district under the Government of Bengal has escaped either actual danger or the serious apprehension of danger.

All the events above alluded to have already been recorded in the weekly narratives furnished by the Bengal Government; but I have thought it advisable to recapitulate continuously, but very briefly, the course which events have taken in each separate division, partly for the sake of placing them in a more collected shape, so that the circumstances which occurred in each separate division may form a separate and continuous narrative, but more especially with a view to bring to prominent notice the very many excellent services which have been performed from time to time by the Civil and Military Officers subordinate to the Bengal Government.

It is perhaps unnecessary for me to remark that I have had no military resources at my own disposal, and that the urgent requirements of the North West have prevented my receiving, except in a limited number of instances, and for limited periods, that assistance which, under a less pressing emergency, would have been no doubt readily accorded to me. I have, therefore, in the great majority of cases, been obliged to depend upon such resources as were locally available, or such as could (with the sanction of the Supreme Government, which has always been promptly accorded) be entertained for the occasion and sent from the Presidency.

Having premised thus much, I proceed with the separate narratives, commencing with the Behar Division, which, from its position and importance, as well as from the fact that the earliest disturbances occurred there, naturally claims the first place.

BEHAR DIVISION.

It will readily be understood that on the outbreak of disaffection in the North West, I became more than ordinarily anxious for the province of Behar, bordering as it does on the actively disturbed parts of the country, more than one of its districts supplying soldiers for the army, the town of Patna itself rightly or wrongly supposed to be the hot-bed of Mussulman conspiracies, and of course at this time an object of more than usual suspicion, (which, however, I am bound to say that events have not justified,*) an uneasy feeling on the subject of religion being reported to prevail: nor looking to what had occurred at Meerut, Delhi and other up-country stations, was the presence of three native regiments at Dinapore calculated to allay any anxiety that might be felt. Added to all this was the importance of the province, politically and financially, almost every district touching the Ganges, and the Great Trunk Road running through a large portion of the division, so that any thing happening to endanger the safety of the province would, at the same time, have cut off the two great highways to the Upper Provinces; and again, in a financial point of view, its immense Opium cultivation, the quantity of manufactured and partially manufactured Opium in the godowns at Patna, the large and scattered treasuries almost unprotected, and, to crown all, except at Dinapore, where their presence was absolutely necessary as a check on the native regiments, not a European Soldier throughout the whole division.

* I cannot but notice here, with reference to what must now be considered the exaggerated opinions of danger to be apprehended from disaffection in the city of Patna itself, which were at that time entertained, that these opinions have been by no means justified by recent events. Whatever may have been the inducements and encouragements to rebellion in June and July 1857, have certainly not been lessened in June and July 1858, when the people of Patna have had before them the spectacle of the neighbouring district of Shahabad for weeks in occupation of the rebels, the Gya district overrun by marauding parties, and Government thaunahs and private property destroyed within a few miles of Patna itself, yet with a small merely nominal garrison, the city has been as quiet as in a time of profound peace.

Ordinary precautionary measures were adopted, such as adding to the Police Force in Behar, watching the ferries, guarding the frontiers of the disaffected districts, so far as means admitted, and removing the treasure from the stations of Chuprah and Arrah to Patna.

Captain Rattray's Police Battalion, stationed at Sooree in the Burdwan division, had volunteered for active service, and entreated to be led against the murderers of women and children. Six companies were now sent to Patna, and the whole Battalion has since done admirable service through the whole course of the rebellion.

For some time, though considerable apprehension prevailed in various parts of the division, nothing noteworthy occurred. Attempts were made to tamper with the fidelity of the Seikhs and Nujeebs, arrests took place both in the city of Patna and in the division, a few deserters were from time to time taken and executed, and a Police Jemadar named Warris Ali was seized on the 23rd of June, and treasonable correspondence being found on him, he was executed on the 6th of July; he was said to be related to the royal family of Delhi. It was not till the night of 3rd of July that any overt act was committed, when the riot in Patna took place, which resulted in the death of Dr. Lyell. It seems certain that only a very inconsiderable portion of the inhabitants of Patna were cognizant of and concerned in this outbreak; many arrests were, however, made, and many executions followed on what the Commissioner considered sufficient evidence. That Peer Ali, the Patna bookseller, was a party to, and a prime mover in the conspiracy, there can be no doubt. Letters were found in his house, indicating the existence of a conspiracy, but nothing that particularly pointed to Patna as the seat of disaffection. A Mussulman darogah, Shaik Syud Uddin, who particularly distinguished himself by his bravery against the rioters and was very severely wounded, was rewarded by Government.

This darogah subsequently died of his wounds, but his widow has been pensioned by Government. A sowar, named Peer Beg, who showed great courage on this occasion, has received a reward of Rupees 200.

The leaders of the Wahabee sect of Mussulmans (who are a large and influential body in Patna and its neighbourhood) had been arrested on the 21st June and long remained under surveillance, the Commissioner (Mr. Tayler) holding that there were grounds of suspicion against them. Nothing, however, was at any time proved or even alleged against them, and indeed information, unhappily disregarded, of the intended outbreak, was given by one of the Wahabees, who from his age was exempted, when the other Chiefs were placed in confinement. Lootf Ali Khan, a rich and respectable Banker of Patna, was arrested by the Commissioner and brought to trial on capital charges, of which he was fully acquitted.

So far all the other districts in the division and Patna itself, after the outbreak, remained tranquil; the Rajahs of Bettiah and Hutwa came forward with offers of assistance, placed men and elephants at the disposal of

Government, and have given praiseworthy aid and support to Government during the whole progress of the rebellion, for which they have received suitable thanks.

About this time the Commissioner applied for and obtained permission to raise a body of Military Police, Horse and Foot, which he deemed it expedient to recruit from the lower castes, whilst Christians, European and Eurasian, were, if procurable, to be added to it.

Thus matters continued up to the 25th of July, on which day the mutiny of the three regiments at Dinapore was reported to the Commissioner at Patna.

The circumstances of this mutiny, the march of the mutineers out of the station, the subsequent pursuit, and our disastrous defeat near Arrah, I shall pass over without remark, for these events, though matter of public notoriety, have not come under my official cognizance, nor is it within my province to allude to them except in as far as they bear on the general affairs of the division.* I pass on to the time when I find a large part of the district of Shahabad overrun by the rebels, and the station of Arrah actually in the occupation of Koer Singh and his mutinous followers. Here a small band of Europeans and Eurasians, with one Native Deputy Collector (all of whose names are mentioned below†) together with a party of fifty of Rattray's Seikhs, were besieged by the enemy in a small bungalow which had been fortified by Mr. Boyle, the Railway Engineer.

The story of the gallant little band and their relief by Major Eyre has been already told in the narrative furnished by the Bengal Government.

After the relief of Arrah, Major Eyre, with 150 Europeans and three guns, attacked and dispersed some thousands of the enemy, amongst whom were the three mutinous regiments from Dinapore, and subsequently, reinforced by 200 men of H. M.'s 10th Foot, 100 fresh Seikhs from Rattray's Battalion, and the 45 from Arrah under Wake, he attacked the enemy's entrenchments, defeated and followed them up to the walls of Jugdespore, which was precipitately abandoned by the rebels, and afterwards destroyed by Major Eyre.

Thus was Shahabad cleared for a time of Koer Singh and his adherents.

Whilst these events were passing, the remainder of the division had not been undisturbed. At Segowlee, in Chumparun, almost contemporaneously with the outbreak at Dinapore, Major Holmes' Regiment, the 12th Irregular

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* I ought, however, to mention that Mr. R. L. Mangles, of the Civil Service, and Mr. J. W. Garstin accompanied the pursuing force as volunteers. Both these gentlemen were wounded, the latter very severely. He has since received an appointment as Deputy Magistrate.

† Mr. A. Littledale, Judge; Mr. Combe, Officiating Collector; Mr. H. C. Wake, Magistrate; Mr. Colvin, Assistant Magistrate; Dr. Halls, Civil Assistant Surgeon; Mr. Field, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent; Mr. Anderson, Assistant in Opium Agency; Mr. Boyle, District Engineer to East India Railway Company; Syud Azim Ooddin Hossein, Deputy Collector; Mr. Dacosta, Moonsiff; Mr. Godfrey, Head Master Arrah School; Mr. Cock, Officiating Head Clerk Collectorate; Mr. Tait, Secretary to Mr. Boyle; Mr. Delpiero, Mr. Hoyle, and Mr. D'Souza, Railway Inspectors.

Cavalry, mutinied, savagely murdered their Officers, and then attacked the houses of Messrs. Lynch and McDonell, the Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Opium Agent at Sewan, (who made their escape with difficulty,) eventually marching towards Azimghur. On the 30th July martial law was proclaimed in the districts constituting the Patna division, *viz.*, Shahabad, Patna, Behar, Sarun, Chumparun, Tirhoot; and on the 31st of the same month, the Governor General of India in Council extended to the whole of the Lower Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal, the operation of Act No. XVI. of 1857, which made "temporary provision for the trial and punishment of heinous offences in certain districts."

It was on this date, July 31st, that Mr. Tayler issued his ill-advised order, directing the abandonment of certain stations in his division. The question of this order has already been so fully discussed that it is necessary to do no more than allude to it here. That it was uncalled for in every instance, cannot be doubted, and so mischievous did I consider it, that I at once, with the concurrence of the Supreme Government, removed Mr. Tayler from his post of Commissioner and appointed Mr. Samuells in his room.

At Gya, Messrs. Money and Hollings, by the exercise of their own judgment and courage, saved the greater part of the treasure (seven lacs) and conveyed it safely to Calcutta. On the 1st of August this station had been actually abandoned by all the officials; but these two gentlemen, after proceeding about 3 miles, determined on returning. On the 2nd Mr. Money called in a detachment of 80 men of H. M.'s 64th Foot, which was proceeding Eastward, in order that, if necessary, he might send away the treasure under their escort. On the 3rd, having received intelligence that Koer Singh intended to despatch one of the mutinous regiments to Gya, it was determined to abandon the station. The treasure was taken, and the party fell back on the Grand Trunk Road. The Nujeebs, emboldened probably by the first abandonment of the station, were by this time in a state of mutiny, and before Mr. Money had left the station the jail was broken open and the prisoners released, and he himself narrowly escaped capture, having only time to mount his horse and gallop off, leaving everything behind him. Subsequently a night attack was made on the party, resulting in the repulse of the assailants, of whom several were killed. Eventually, as I have said, the treasure was brought safe to Calcutta. I had previously expressed my high approval of the conduct of Messrs. Money and Hollings in returning to the station, and had directed them, in case of their being compelled to retire, to fall back on the Trunk Road in preference to retreating to Patna. It is as well to add here that Gya was re-occupied on the 16th of August without opposition. Much damage had been done in the station, but all by the bad characters of the place and the released convicts, who left as soon as the relieving force appeared. No other enemy approached the place, and but for Mr. Tayler's order its tranquillity need not have been disturbed. A special acknowledgment of the

services of Messrs. Money and Hollings was made by Government, and Mr. Hollings, who was previously Sub Deputy Opium Agent in the district, was made a Deputy Magistrate with an increase of allowances. Lieutenant Thomson, H. M.'s 64th Regiment, with his detachment, received the thanks of Government for the special service rendered by them in escorting the treasure to a place of safety. After the re-occupation of Gya a party of 50 Nujeebs, under Mr. Colin Lindsay, was sent from thence to relieve the Tetah Sub-Deputy Opium Agency, reported to be besieged. In a village near Jehanabad, midway between Patna and Gya, Mr. Lindsay attacked and defeated a body of 200 armed men, killing seven, wounding five, and taking nine prisoners. Mr. Lindsay burnt the village. The Nujeebs behaved admirably. The Darogah of Jehanabad, Ramphul Sing, lost a leg in the fight. He afterwards died of his wound, but his son has been pensioned by Government. Mr. Whitecombe, of the Railway Department, accompanied the expedition, and the acknowledgments of Government were returned to him for his conduct. Mr. Lindsay was also thanked for the spirited behaviour which he had displayed on this and other occasions; but he was recommended to be cautious in so serious a matter as burning villages, which may be occupied by armed men without the consent or participation of the principal inhabitants. The Nujeebs, who behaved so well here, were afterwards rewarded.

The out-stations of Shergotty and Nowadah had also been abandoned. Orders were given to the Officers to return at once to their posts. Mr. Vincent, in charge of the out-station of Barh, happened to be at Patna when Mr. Tayler issued his order; he, however, returned to his station without orders, and maintained peace and tranquillity in his district during the whole time of the disturbances.

Mozufferpore was similarly abandoned in obedience to Mr. Tayler's order; but Mr. E. Lautour, Collector and Officiating Magistrate, who had in vain attempted to persuade the residents to remain, after proceeding to Dinapore, returned immediately of his own accord to Mozufferpore, where he found everything quiet. A small detachment of the 12th Irregulars had mutinied on the abandonment of the station, but had been repulsed by the Nujeebs and some Burkundazes in an attack on the treasury, the jail and the Government offices, and, after plundering the residences of the Judge and the Collector, had gone off accompanied by a Thannah Jemadar and four or five of the new Police Sowars. At Moteeharee the Magistrate, Mr. Raikes, had left his station on the mutiny of the 12th Irregulars at Segowlee (in his immediate proximity), but had immediately returned to it, and refused again to leave his post.

Chuprah had been abandoned on the news of the Segowlee outbreak. It was re-occupied on the 12th, when every thing was found in a tranquil orderly state, with the jail and treasury untouched, and the detachment of Nujeebs loyal. Order had been preserved by a native gentleman, Cazee Ramzan Ali, who received the thanks of Government, and has since been more sub-

stantially rewarded. His conduct on this occasion is deserving of the highest praise.

On the 8th August, Sasseram was attacked and plundered by 2,000 of the rebels from Arrah. Shah Kubeerudeen, whose influence over the Mahomedans in the neighbourhood was very great, kept the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood in good heart, and did his utmost to assist the Government. The Shah's conduct on this occasion was very praiseworthy, and he has since been thanked and rewarded.

Koer Singh, with a few followers, and his relative Ummer Singh, hung, for some time, about Rhotas and its neighbourhood, and were not ejected without difficulty.

Disturbance had been caused in the Nowadah district by a rebel named Hyder Ali Khan. He and one or two of his followers were captured by the Police, and capitally punished, and the rest dispersed.

In consequence of the exposed state of the districts of Shahabad and Chuprah on the abandonment of Gorruckpore, the Arrah establishments were removed to Buxar.

Two 6-pounders were at this time placed at the disposal of Lieutenant Stanton, of the Engineers, for the protection of the passage of the Soane at Baroon.

About this time Honorary Magistrates were appointed from among the Indigo Planters in the Chuprah, Chumparun and Tirhoot districts. They were authorized to raise small and efficient bodies of police for the protection of their immediate neighbourhood. The arrival of two Goorkha Regiments in the Chumparun district had restored confidence in that quarter.

I must not omit to mention in this place, the loyal spirit displayed by a Zemindar in Tirhoot, who, as the only means in his power of doing service to the State, and showing his loyalty and devotion, tendered a donation of Rs. 25,000 to Government. The name of this gentleman is Bishun Purkas Singh.

The 5th Irregular Cavalry, which had mutinied at Bhaugulpore on the 14th of August, as will be detailed hereafter, after remaining for some time in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, was now moving on Gya, *viâ* Nowadah, plundering as they went. No troops could be spared to attack them, and Captain Rattray, who was stationed here with the Head Quarters of his Battalion, did not feel himself sufficiently strong to move out to any distance against them. At length, having destroyed the public buildings at Nowadah, they approached Gya, and Captain Rattray proceeded to encounter them at a few miles distance from the station ; but after a severe skirmish, in which, though suffering severely themselves, they inflicted considerable loss on the Police Battalion, they evaded him and got to Gya before he could reach it. Here they made an unsuccessful attack on a house which had been fortified for the protection of the residents, but succeeded in breaking open the jail and liberating the prisoners. They failed in an attempt to plunder the town, and after murdering the Moonsiff of Behar, rode off for Tickaree and the Soane. These events

took place on the 8th and 9th of September. After having committed every species of lawless act in their progress through the Bhaugulpore and Behar divisions, they ultimately left the division, no further attempt to stop them having been practicable.

A Naval Brigade, under Captain Sotheby, of H. M. S. *Pearl*, was, during this month, despatched for service in the Patna division.

Whilst Ummer Singh, with the 5th Irregulars and other followers, was hanging about the neighbourhood of Sasseram, Lieutenant Stanton, of the Engineers, moved out from Dehree with a party of Seikhs in search of escaped prisoners, plunder, &c. In the village of Etwah some property belonging to Mr. Solano was discovered. The house in which the property was found was set on fire by order of Lieutenant Stanton. The inhabitants of a neighbouring village took the opportunity of firing other houses, and the work of destruction once commenced, the whole village was destroyed. I did not, in this instance, disapprove of this wholesale destruction. It was not undeserved, for every inhabitant of the village was believed to have taken part in the late disturbances, and an example such as this was likely to have a salutary effect.

A portion of Colonel Fischer's Column, which had been moving along the Grand Trunk Road, was permitted by the Supreme Government to halt at Dehree on the Soane; whilst I had directed Captain Rattray to send to the same position as many of his Seikhs as he could spare from the defence of Gya. Colonel Fischer reached the Soane on the 23rd of September.

Sasseram and its neighbourhood was now the part of the division most liable to disturbance. Some uneasiness was still felt in the neighbourhood of Nowadah, but it was gradually settling down since the return of the Deputy Magistrate; and the whole of Behar was gradually returning to a sense of security. The late Nazir of Patna exerted his influence to restore order, and sent in many prisoners.

Shah Kubeerudeen, of Sasseram, had continued to make himself useful and prove his loyalty, and was rewarded with a kellut of 10,000 Rupees and a sunnud under the seal and signature of the Governor General. But a complete feeling of security could hardly be expected to exist. In the beginning of October Ummer Singh and the 5th Irregulars were still in the neighbourhood of Rhotas. Behar was constantly disturbed by reports that the mutineers of the Ramghur Battalion, who had broken out in Chota Nagpore, were intending to move in that direction. Rumours were current that Koer Singh meditated a return to Shahabad; whilst uneasiness was kept up along the frontier on the banks of the Gogra by the abandonment of Gorruckpore by the Authorities, and its occupation by the Nazir, who had been joined by a portion at least of the mutinous 12th Irregulars, and was said to be daily strengthening himself. At the suggestion of the Commissioner, Captain Sotheby's Naval Brigade was now sent to Buxar, with two mountain howitzers added to its equipment. This relieved the detachment of Seikhs

at that station, who were thence moved for service in the interior of the district.

On the 28th September, Lieutenant Baker, 2nd in Command of Rattray's Seikhs, surprized Ummer Singh's village of Surohee. Here a quantity of grain and some ammunition were seized. Ummer Singh was not in the village. A Jemadar, a Havildar, and two Sepoys were captured in the place, and hanged two days afterwards. Previously to this—from apprehension of possible contingencies—the Sowars of the Seikh Battalion had been disarmed ; but they took part in this affair and behaved so well that at Captain Rattray's request I consented to their having a further trial.

In answer to a communication from the Rajah of Bettiah, received early in October, I announced to him the capture of Delhi and relief of Lucknow under Generals Havelock and Outram, and at the same time I directed the Commissioner of Patna to spread this intelligence throughout his division. Outrages continued to take place in the villages of the neighbourhood of Arrah, and Behar was still in an unsettled state. A marauder named Jodhur Singh, with a band of Bhojepore men, was doing much mischief, making grants to his followers and alleging that the British rule was at an end, yet, notwithstanding all this, as the time for the collection of revenue approached, large sums came into the treasury. Zemindars who were unable to collect their rents sent in gold coins and old rupees, which were afterwards redeemed, and in some parts of the district the usual advances for Opium cultivation had been made and received. These things show the confidence that was felt in the strength and permanence of our rule.

On the 29th September an action was fought at Chuttra, in Chota Nagpore, between a force under Major English and the mutineers of the Ramghur Battalion. The fugitives from thence, joined by some of Koer Singh's men, took up a position in the village of Akberpore. Here Captain Rattray attacked them on the 3rd of October with his Seikhs and Sowars, and drove them with some loss into the jungles towards Rhotas. On this occasion too, the Cavalry of the Battalion, though without their carbines and armed only with tulwars, behaved loyally and well, and showed great courage, and I in consequence intimated to Captain Rattray that their carbines might be restored to them.

The approval of Government was conveyed to Maharajah Chutterdharee Singh, of Hutwa, for the services he had rendered to the British troops, and the measures he had taken against the rebels.

Meantime fresh alarm was caused in the district of Behar by the movements of two companies of the 32nd N. I., which had mutinied in the Bhaugulpore division. Owing to some misapprehension of orders, the detachment of H. M.'s 53rd Regiment, under Major English, which had been directed to proceed to Gya for the protection of that place, halted at Shergotty, and it was apprehended that these mutineers, following the route taken by the 5th Irregulars, might, in consequence of the delay, anticipate

the arrival of this detachment. Precautions were, therefore, taken both at Nowadah and Gya; 150 prisoners were removed from the former to the latter place, whilst preparations were made for forwarding these and others from Gya to Patna, should it prove necessary; the money in the treasury was expended in Opium advances; the records were removed to a place of safety, which the residents intended to defend with a garrison of 50 men.

The mutineers, however, continued their march through the districts of Behar and Patna without visiting Gya, and on the 22nd of October Major English reached that place.

Notice of the movements of the mutineers was sent to Captain Rattray in order that he might, if possible, intercept them. I directed Major Simpson at Hazareebaugh to send as many as he could spare of the detachment of Seikhs at that place to reinforce Captain Rattray, whilst, on my representations to the Supreme Government, a wing of H. M.'s 13th Regiment, with two guns, was sent up to Raneegunge to be ready to move in any direction; this being a precautionary measure in case the Head Quarters of the 32nd should follow the example of the two mutinous companies.

A party of 42 Nujeebs, sent out to effect the capture of Jodhur Singh, failed in their object. He had taken up his position in a strongly fortified house surrounded by lofty mud walls loop-holed. An attempt to force an entrance was repulsed, and the attack was, for the present, abandoned. Shahabad was becoming more settled, notwithstanding the presence of Ummer Singh in the district. Both his and Koer Singh's estates were declared forfeited to Government.

In Sarun fears continued to be entertained of an advance from the Gorruckpore direction, and the Commissioner had advanced one of the Goorkha Regiments for the protection of the frontier. This Regiment left Segowlee on the 17th October. The Naval Brigade was also ordered to Chuprah, and pending the arrival of the *Jumna* armed Steamer, the Patna steam ferry boat was detained for service in the Gogra.

In a minute addressed to the Government of India, I suggested the re-organization of the Patna Station Guards (Nujeebs) upon the footing of Captain Rattray's Police Corps. This has been since sanctioned, and the approval of the Supreme Government has also been given for raising a Regiment of Irregular Cavalry in the Behar division.

The two companies of the 32nd mutineers had, unopposed, continued their march through the division, and crossed the Soane at Urwal Ghaut on the 24th of October; and in the mean time a 2nd detachment of two companies of the same regiment, who were proceeding from Burhait, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, to the Head Quarters of the regiment at Sooree, mutinied *en route*, and followed the general direction taken by the previous detachment and the 5th Irregulars. Had it been found practicable to pursue them immediately, it is impossible that they could have escaped.

It was on the 17th of October that they broke out into mutiny at Rampore Haut, and it was not till the 24th of that month that two companies of H. M.'s 13th and a portion of the Yeomanry Cavalry were sent in pursuit. They had thus a start of six days, still it was hoped that though the pursuing column might not come up with them, yet that they would be kept in a state of hurry and alarm, and that the calamitous consequences of their march might thus be in some degree mitigated. Lieutenant Boddam, of the Artillery, an Officer well acquainted with the country through which they would have to pass, and who throughout the whole period of the disturbances had done admirable service, was sent with the pursuing column. It is as well briefly to add here that this second body of mutineers, following nearly in the track of the first, on reaching Nowadah were attacked by the force under Major English on the 2nd November. After losing several killed and wounded, the main body escaped and forded the Soane at Urwal. On the 6th Captain Rattray met them at a place called Dunchooah, and a severe fight took place, lasting for many hours. The sepoys on this occasion fought with great obstinacy. The advantage of position was all on their side. Dislodged with considerable difficulty from plots of sugar-cane, in which they had established themselves, they retreated on the village of Dunchooah, where, protected first by a mud wall in front of the village on which our guns could make no impression, and then fighting persistently from house to house, they were able, in some measure, to maintain their position, till night closing in, they made good their retreat, and by a march of 40 miles, escaped from the district, and evaded all further pursuit. Their loss was heavy, nor was the victory gained without a considerable loss on our side, including Lieutenant Boyd, a very gallant and promising young Officer, who was doing duty with the Battalion. Mr. E. B. Baker, Deputy Magistrate of Sasseram, was present, and took part in the engagement.

The first detachment had previously crossed the Grand Trunk Road about 36 miles in advance of Dehree, actually under the eye of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who was at that time travelling up country by dâk.

The Sarun district during this time did not remain unscathed, 500 men from Gorruckpore having entered the district and plundered two factories, one belonging to a native, Babooram, the other to Mr. Macleod, the European Assistants of the latter having barely time to escape.

I directed the Commissioner to do the best he could for the defence of the district, making use of the two Goorkha Regiments and of the Naval Brigade, but for the present to act strictly on the defensive; and I now made an application to the Supreme Government, requesting that European Officers should be attached to the Goorkhas. This was immediately accorded; but pending permission, the Brigadier in Command at Dinapore had, at the instance of the Commissioner, sent some Officers to do duty with the force. One of the Regiments, together with Captain Sotheby's Naval Brigade, was stationed at Sewan, the other at Mooteeharee and subsequently at Bettiah, and no further attack was made from the Gorruckpore direction. The *Jumna*, as has been

previously stated, was ordered to enter the Gogra; but her Commander reported that there was not sufficient water for her; much later, however, in the dry weather, the *Jumna* was able to proceed up the Gogra. For the present she was employed in guarding the Sonepore Ghaut during the annual fair. Every thing went off quietly at this fair, and Mr. Macleod purchased a large quantity of draught bullocks and some horses on the part of Government.

A body of European Mounted Police was about this time (beginning of November) sanctioned for the Behar district, and a Commandant and 26 men were entertained and sent up. This has been found a very useful body. Trials under Act XVI. of 1857 had been going on in all the districts of the division. Some few men had been executed, and many more sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The statistics of these trials have been so fully detailed in the weekly narratives that I shall not make any further allusion to them.

Ummer Singh and his followers continued to infest Rhotas and its neighbourhood, and on one occasion a relative of his, with a party of marauders, crossed the Soane for the purpose of plunder.

Shah Kubeerudeen more than once proposed to raise a body of men at Sasseram to act against them, and I called for a report on this subject from the local Authorities, who, however, did not give their support to the scheme. The Commissioner also strongly represented the necessity of clearing out Rhotas, and I communicated his views to the Supreme Government; but about the middle of November Ummer Singh was said to be deserted by the rabble who had hitherto followed him, and to have taken refuge in Chynepore with the fugitive mutineers of the 32nd Native Infantry. Shahabad was becoming tranquillized.

In the districts to the North of the Ganges everything remained quiet. A meditated attack on the Mohowla Rajah by Reet Bhunwar Singh, a relative of Koer Singh, was checked by the advance of the Sewan Brigade. At this time, had it been in the power of the Authorities in the Central Provinces to afford efficient co-operation, I had intended making a movement towards Gorruckpore with the Naval Brigade and Goorkhas; but on being informed of their inability to act in concert with this movement, I directed the Commissioner to be cautious in making any advance, and on no account to allow the troops to move beyond Selimpore. A Brahmin, taken in the camp of the Naval Brigade with seditious letters in his possession, was tried by Court Martial and shot.

The detachment of Goorkhas at Bagha Ghaut, on the Gogra, captured 19 of a party of rebels armed with fire-locks, swords, &c., who had crossed into Chumparun; but these districts generally were tranquil and quiet.

Some uneasiness was felt in the Behar district on account of preparations made by the Ranee of Tickaree, who was reported to be collecting men and to be mounting guns on her Fort.

In Shahabad Ummer Singh was now said to be a fugitive lurking in jungles and caves, with only seven or eight followers; but the neighbourhood of Rhotas was still infested by banditti who did some mischief. The inhabitants of a village near Akberpore successfully repulsed an attack made by a Subadar and 50 Sepoys, wounding the Subadar and three of his men.

Another party of sepoys crossed the Soane and set fire to the bungalow belonging to the Bengal Coal Company at Boodwa, destroying much property. In the districts North of the Ganges a new element of danger was at this time added by the mutinies of the detachments at Dacca and Chittagong. It was feared that the 73rd Regiment at Julpigoree, as well as the Resallahs of Irregular Cavalry, would follow the example set by these detachments, and joining them would attempt to make their way through these districts into Oude. Great panic in consequence prevailed, and this extended even to Patna, where the natives were reported to be sending away their wives and children. I urgently represented the matter to the Supreme Government; but it was at that time found impossible to spare any of the troops that were moving up-country. The Yeomanry Cavalry, then at Gya, were, however, placed at my disposal, and I directed them to proceed into Tirhoot with all practicable despatch for the protection of Mozufferpore and the Government Stud at Poosah. The danger, however, which at the time seemed so imminent, passed over, and Tirhoot and the other Northern Districts remained undisturbed.

I was at this time informed by the Supreme Government that Maharajah Jung Bahadoor was about to march an Army into our territories to co-operate with us, and that His Excellency might be expected at Segowlee about the 19th December. I at once directed the Commissioner to issue orders for the collection of all necessary supplies and for the affording all assistance that might be required for the Nepalese Army.

Considerable alarm was caused in the Shahabad district early in December by a report, seeming to rest on reliable grounds, that a body of 2,000 sepoys were about to cross the Gogra near Burha Ghaut. Preparations were made for opposing them; but the report proved subsequently to be altogether groundless.

A reward of 1,000 Rupees was offered for the apprehension of Ummer Singh, and a smaller reward for the capture of Surnam Singh, a rebel ringleader, who had lately attacked the Teleup Indigo Factory, murdering three Factory servants and a Police Burkundaz.

On the Gorruckpore Frontier a party of Goorkhas, under Lieutenant Burlton, made a successful expedition to Bhunoolee, in Gorruckpore, recovering a large number of hackeries and cattle.

A small body of rebels crossed from the Gorruckpore into the Sarun district, and attacked the post of Goothnee, which was held by a detachment of 55 Seikhs, who, thinking a large force was on them, fled. Reinforcements were promptly sent by Colonel Rowcroft from the Goorkhas and Naval Bri-

gade; but the enemy had made his escape across the river before the party came up. Captain Rattray had frequently represented the partial disorganization of his corps caused by his having to detach so many different parties from Head Quarters. I now directed him to hold himself in readiness to proceed to Arrah, informing him that arrangements would be made for calling in as many as possible of these detachments. This, too, was an arrangement that would tend much to the pacification of the country in the neighbourhood of Arrah. I also desired that Mr. Wake, the Magistrate of Arrah, should send in a scheme for strengthening the local Police.

On the 15th December two regiments of the Force, under Maharajah Jung Bahadoor, arrived at Chumparun, and another on the 19th. Mr. Richardson, Collector of Sarun, was sent to superintend the collection of supplies, carriages, &c., for the force, a duty which he most satisfactorily performed. Messrs. Raikes and O'Reilly also exerted themselves in a very praiseworthy manner, as did Mr. Dampier, of Tirhoot.

The services of Mewa Loll, the Fouzdaree Nazir, and Moonshee Zeenut Hossain, the Government Vakeel at Gya, were brought to my notice by the Magistrate, and suitably rewarded.

On the 23rd December Captain Rattray arrived at Arrah with the Head Quarters of his Battalion. Some uneasiness continued to be felt in the Shahabad district, and more particularly in the neighbourhood of Sasseram. In Behar all was quiet. An extra Police Force of 250 men was at this time sanctioned for the Sub-division of Nowadah.

In the Districts North of the Ganges a feeling of insecurity still prevailed in consequence of the near neighbourhood of the Gorruckpore rebels, some of whom, indeed, were occupying posts on this side of the Gogra; nor had anxiety yet ceased as to the movements of the mutinous sowars from Julpigoree and the sepoys from Dacca, who were moving along the Terai to the North of Tirhoot. The Yeomanry Cavalry were still in a position to protect Mozufferpore and Arrah.

On the 23rd of December Jung Bahadoor, with the main body of his Army, arrived at Bettiah, and on the same day General MacGregor, who had been appointed Military Commissioner with His Excellency, also reached that place. All arrangements for carriage and supplies had been satisfactorily completed.

On the 26th of December, at Sohunpore, on the Gorruckpore Frontier, Colonel Rowcroft, Commanding the force consisting of the Naval Brigade and detachments of two Goorkha Regiments, 50 of Rattray's Seikhs, in all less than a thousand men, defeated a force under the Naib Nazir Mushruff Khan, consisting of not less than 6,000 or 7,000 men, amongst whom were 1,100 or 1,200 sepoys. Of the rebels 120 are said to have been killed, whilst Colonel Rowcroft lost only one dooly bearer killed, and one man, a Goorkha Subadar, wounded.

On the same day a fight took place at Sahibgunge, five miles from Peprah, between two regiments sent out by Maharajah Jung Bahadoor and a party of rebels, four of whom were killed and several wounded, the Goorkhas losing only one man killed and three wounded.

These successes had the effect of clearing the districts of the Patna division North of the Ganges. The Maharajah of Bettiah received my acknowledgments for the service he had rendered in assisting to prevent the rebels from crossing the Gunduck.

Early in January 1858 Colonel Rowcroft and his force moved into the Gorruckpore district, so that his further proceedings do not come within the scope of this narrative.

On the 13th January, the Deputy Magistrate at Sasseram reported that Ummer Singh, being pressed by a force despatched from Mirzapore, had re-occupied Rhotas ; but that no troops, European or Native, were available at Sasseram to co-operate with the Mirzapore party. Colonel Michell was now commanding at that post, and I directed Captain Rattray to return to Sasseram, and give the assistance of his Battalion in clearing out and occupying Rhotas.

Behar was meanwhile perfectly quiet. One hundred Sailors, with Officers of the Indian Navy, had been sent up to Gya, and arrived early in January. Mr. Money reported that two brothers, Rajpoot Zemindars, had offered to bring 500 men to act against Rhotas. Their offer was accepted, and they were directed to join Captain Rattray's force.

Early in February Captain Rattray arrived at Sasseram, and Colonel Michell immediately proceeded to organise an advance on Rhotas with a detachment of H. M.'s 54th, a few men of the Royal Artillery, a portion of the Bengal Police Battalion, and some levies furnished by Zemindars. Colonel Michell occupied the fort without any opposition, Ummer Singh's rabble having retired on his approach ; but it was evident, from the preparations that had been made in Rhotas and its neighbourhood, that the enemy had contemplated holding the place in force at some future time ; and it was probably intended to be a rallying point, when the rebels should be driven out of Oude and Gorruckpore.

An attack made by 200 rebels in the beginning of February on Akberpore was repulsed by the Zemindars.

The mutineers of the 11th Irregulars and 73rd N. I., who had been moving through the Terai, were about this time reported to have crossed the Gunduck, and all fear of their entering the Patna division was at an end.

In anticipation of the permission of the Supreme Government, I authorized the Authorities in Tirhoot and Chumparun to entertain extra police to prevent the escape of fugitive mutineers, under the guise of pilgrims, into Nepaul, during the Shewrattree festival, which took place on the 12th of February, and the Nepal Durbar with the same object, directed the closing of the passes into Nepal.

At the suggestion of Colonel Michell and Mr. Wake, I sanctioned, subject to the confirmation of the Supreme Government, the entertainment of a levy of 250 men for the occupation of Rhotas.

This has been organized by Mr. Baker, Deputy Magistrate at Sasseram, and placed under a very intelligent Non-Commissioned Officer, Sergeant Nolan, whose services were placed at my disposal for this purpose; and while this body was being raised and disciplined, Rhotas was occupied by Lieutenant Baker, 2nd in Command of Captain Rattray's Police Battalion, with a large detachment from that corps, which still continues to hold it.

The Deputy Magistrate at Sasseram was also empowered to increase his local Police.

The march of H. M.'s 85th Regiment through Behar seemed to offer a fitting opportunity for dismantling the Fort of Tickaree. The Regiment was, at my request, directed to halt at Gya, and two companies, with the Sailors who have been previously mentioned, proceeded to Tickaree, accompanied by the Magistrate Mr. Money, and his Assistant Mr. Bayley.

It is unnecessary to repeat what has been so recently reported of the proceedings here, resulting in the discovery of some guns, ammunition, &c., the existence of which was persistently denied; but the concealment took place, in all probability, more from fear of the consequences supposed to be attendant on their discovery, than from any intention of reserving them with a view to future treasonable designs against Government.

Considering the case in this light, I hesitated to adopt the severe measures recommended by the Commissioner, who proposed the partial, if not the entire destruction of the fortifications, and the removal of the Ranee to Patna. I held that the guns and ammunition having been seized under the operation of Section XXVI. Act XXVIII. of 1857, the penalty therein laid down was all that in strict justice could be enforced, and that great allowances were to be made for the circumstances which, in the state of partial lawlessness prevailing in the Behar district, had almost compelled the Ranee to take up arms for her own protection, particularly as she had been actually laid under heavy contribution by the 5th Irregulars during their march through Behar.

Early in March a large body of rebels was said to be advancing from Fyzabad in Oude *vid* Gorruckpore towards the district of Sarun. They were, however, defeated by Colonel Rowcroft with heavy loss, and the danger was thus for the time averted; but on the 26th March I received positive intelligence that Azimghur was occupied and a detachment of H. M.'s 37th Regiment besieged in their entrenchments at that place, by a considerable force under Koer Singh. It is not for me to describe the operations at Azimghur on the advance of various detachments to its relief from Allahabad, Benares and Ghazeepore, or the subsequent defeat of the rebels by Sir E. Lugard with the division which had been despatched under his command from Lucknow. All this has doubtless been detailed by the Government of the

North West Provinces. I return to the relation of the measures taken for the defence of the several districts of Behar, and more particularly of Shahabad, which was now again to be partially occupied by the rebel forces, and of Chuprah, which seemed also to be threatened. At the end of March the force in the division was thus disposed.

At Dinapore, under the Command of Brigadier Christie, were portions of each of H. M.'s Regiments, the 35th and 37th, in all about 600 : of these 53 were at Patna.

At Dehree, watching the Ghauts of the Soane, was the Head Quarters of the Bengal Police Battalion under Captain Rattray, from which he had furnished detachments to Rhotas 250, to Jehanabad, on the Grand Trunk Road, 100 Infantry, with nearly all the Cavalry attached to his Battalion, besides other parties at Patna, Chuprah and elsewhere.

At Sasseram, under the independent Command of Colonel Michell, and afterwards of Colonel Corfield, were from 200 to 300 European Recruits, with 70 Artillerymen and four 9-pounder guns. Here also was the levy before spoken of under Sergeant Nolan, 250 strong.

At Gya were 100 Sailors under Lieutenant Duval, I. N., and 25 European Police under Mr. Hely.

I despatched from Calcutta on the 1st of April 100 European Seamen, accompanied, as usual, by two guns, and I directed the Commissioner of Patna to make a requisition on Mr. Yule, the Commissioner of Bhaugulpore, for the 100 European Sailors with their guns, who were then at Purneah.

Both at Arrah and Chuprah an entrenched position was established, and at the former place, in consideration of its proximity to Jugdespore, were stationed two companies of H. M.'s 35th, which, at the urgent representation of Mr. Samuells, the Commissioner, Brigadier Christie had sent thither, together with two light howitzers and a handfull of Artillery, the hundred Sailors from Calcutta, and one hundred Seikhs, whom Captain Rattray had been directed to send from Dehree. At Chuprah were posted the one hundred Seamen from Purneah and about fifty of Rattray's Seikhs, whilst at Sewan was a levy, similar to that at Sasseram, 200 strong, which had been raised and organized under the superintendence of Mr. McDonell, the Sub-Deputy Opium Agent.

I do not mention the Behar Station Guards, which were scattered over the division generally, at different stations, for these were universally mistrusted, and, as will be seen, it has since been thought advisable to disarm them.

The armed Steamers *Jumna* and *Megna* were directed to cruise—the latter in the Ganges off Bulleah, the former in the Gogra, so as to interfere with any crossing either into Shahabad or Chuprah.

The Fort at Buxar was put into a state of defence, and manned by a few Seamen from the *Jumna*.

Koer Singh, meanwhile, had been driven out of Azimghur by Sir E. Lugard about the 13th of April, and had been again defeated on the 20th at

Bansdeeah by a Column under Brigadier Douglas, who closely pursued him to the very banks of the Ganges, where so precipitate was the flight of the rebels, that their guns, treasure and even Koer Singh's palanquin fell into the hands of the pursuing force. A large party nevertheless effected the passage of the river at Sheopore, where they were said to have been assisted with boats by the Zemindars of that place, and made their way to the jungles of Jugdespore. This was on the 21st of April. On the 22nd, the Officer Commanding the troops at Arrah, Captain LeGrand, having consulted with the Civil Authorities, determined on an attack on Jugdespore, before the enemy, broken and dispirited, should have time to recover its energies or make any efficient preparations for defence.

Accordingly, with the two companies of H. M.'s 35th, 140 strong, 50 European Sailors and 100 Seikhs, 5 Artillerymen and two guns, he made a night march, arriving in the neighbourhood of Jugdespore before daylight in the morning. When day dawned he entered the jungles, into which he had not penetrated far, when meeting with some slight opposition, he ordered a retreat perhaps in the hope of drawing the enemy into the open plain. But whatever may have been his motive for thus retiring, the retreat on the part of the Europeans degenerated into a panic flight. No entreaties of their Officers could induce the men again to form and face their pursuers, whilst heat and fatigue did their work and proved most fatal enemies. Man after man dropped from exhaustion ; and out of nearly 200 European Soldiers and Seamen who left Arrah, not more than 59 returned alive. Three Officers also fell, amongst whom was Captain LeGrand, the others being Lieutenant Impey and Dr. Clarke, of H. M.'s 35th. Guns, ammunition, tent equipage, &c., fell into the enemy's hands ; but it is due to the Artillerymen to say that they fought their guns to the last, and out of the five one only escaped. The Seikhs behaved with the greatest bravery, forming a rear guard and covering the retreat ; perhaps it is not too much to say, that but for them not a European would have returned to Arrah. Their loss was ten killed and five wounded. Lieutenant Waller, of the late 40th N. I., who commanded them, and showed very great gallantry, was also severely wounded, nor would he have escaped but for the devotion of one of the Native Officers with the Seikhs, who gave up his horse to him. The name of this Officer is Nehal Singh. For this act of devotion, and for his conduct and bearing generally on this occasion, he has received the 1st Class of the Order of Merit at the recommendation of Captain Rattray. Jemadar Sewdial Singh also behaved with conspicuous bravery, and was presented with the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit.

The enemy followed up the pursuit to within two miles of Arrah.

In Chuprah precautions were taken against any possible advance of the enemy in that direction, and when an incursion into the district seemed imminent, the ladies, and the treasure amounting to six lacs, were taken into Dinapore.

Great fears were naturally entertained for this district, as it was pretty generally known that in the treasury of the Rajah of Hutwa was property to the amount of a crore of Rupees (one million sterling), nor in the event of any attempt on the place, should we have been able to render the slightest assistance to this loyal family, who have stood firmly by us during the whole disturbances.

Sarun, however, was not made the point of attack, and with the exception of a few small and scattered parties, no attempt on the part of the rebels was made to enter the district. The presence of the Steamer *Jumna* may have had its effect, and I ought to mention that the *Megna* fired into and dispersed more than one body that would otherwise have crossed the Ganges into Shahabad.

It was not till the 30th of April that any reinforcements reached Arrah. On that and the following day, a portion of Brigadier Douglas' Column, which had commenced the passage of the Ganges on the 28th of April, moved into the station, and by this time Sir E. Lugard had also arrived on the opposite bank and was preparing to cross. Measures were also taken for reinforcing Sasseram, and H. M.'s 6th Regiment, then in Calcutta, was with all haste despatched to that place. During all this time the rebels, emboldened by their success of the 23rd, which had added two guns and other arms, with a considerable quantity of ammunition, to their equipment, were strengthening themselves at Jugdespore. Discharged sepoys and bad characters from the districts round were flocking in, and Ummer Singh had joined them with a considerable band of followers.

It was afterwards found that Koer Singh, who had been wounded during the retreat, died very soon after his arrival at Jugdespore; but his death was, for some time, carefully concealed by those about him, as his name has always been a tower of strength to the rebels in this part of the country.

During the first week in May, Sir E. Lugard was engaged in crossing his force into Shahabad and in making his preparations for an attack on Jugdespore. On the 7th, after an interview on the previous day with the Commissioner and Brigadier Christie, he marched to Behiea with a force of Artillery, 13 guns, Cavalry about 600, and Infantry about 1,400, with the intention of advancing on the West, as the rebels had devoted all their energies to the defence of the East approach, on which side they confidently expected an attack. Having made all arrangements on the 8th, as fully detailed in his own despatch, he on the 9th moved on Jugdespore, from which the enemy were dislodged after making a determined stand, the casualties on our side being only two men slightly wounded. But though driven from their position at Jugdespore, the rebels still held together in the extensive jungle which on all sides surrounds it, and on the 11th the General, having opened communications with Colonel Corfield, who by his direction had moved from Sasseram to Peeroo with between 800 and 900

men, he again attacked them, Colonel Corfield making a simultaneous attack from the South, whilst Colonel Robertson on the West, with Cavalry and Horse Artillery, repulsed a party, said to be under the leadership of Ummer Singh, which attempted to break away in that direction

In all these operations the enemy suffered very severely. Our loss was trifling, and as usual the sun proved more destructive than the sword, many, and especially in Colonel Corfield's force, being struck down by heat and exhaustion.

The main body of the rebels had now established themselves in the Southern part of this extensive jungle. On the 15th they made a faint attack on Sir E. Lugard's position, but retreated as soon as the troops moved out. Their strength could not accurately be estimated; but the Commissioner was of opinion that there was still a collection of some 3,000 men, of whom only a portion were sepoys, the remainder being composed of fluctuating bodies from the different villages round.

Parties from time to time detached themselves in different directions; as for instance one body of from three to four hundred men crossed the Grand Trunk Road at Jehanabad, carrying off the dâk horses and burning an Indigo Factory in the neighbourhood. This party afterwards returned to the jungle. The attention of the Authorities was now directed to the destruction of this jungle, and as its immediate and entire demolition was impossible,* it was determined to cut a broad path through the jungle from East to West with Jugdespore as its centre, so that the rebels should not be able to pass from South to North, or *vice versâ*, without detection.

Sir E. Lugard took up a position at Jugdespore; but Colonel Corfield returned to Sasseram, a movement which he considered necessary for the protection of the Grand Trunk Road.

This was the state of affairs till the 26th. On that day Sir E. Lugard, having first despatched a party of Cavalry and Artillery to Duleepore to divert the enemy's attention, whilst H. M.'s 10th Foot, under the Command of Brigadier Douglas, marched through the jungle to attack the enemy's rear, moved with the main body of his forces on their position at the village of Mitha, on the South Western skirt of the jungle.

Almost as soon as our forces came in sight, the rebels, having fired a few rounds from the two howitzers captured in the disastrous affair with the detachment of the 35th, abandoned them and fled precipitately. They were pursued for some miles by the 10th Foot, who at length were obliged to desist from fatigue, and subsequently 500 of the rebels were believed to have succeeded in returning to the jungle. Besides the guns, two elephants and some baggage and supplies fell into our hands.

So far the remainder of the district had continued comparatively quiet. A rebel named Futteh Singh, who gave some trouble last year, collected some

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* An estimate made showed that it would have employed 320,000 men six weeks to cut it all down.

followers in the Behar district; but the Deo Rajah volunteered to put him down, and the Sonepoora Rajah had actually attacked and driven him from a position he had taken up, for which service he has received the commendation of Government. A few scattered bodies in twos and threes made their way into the Chuprah district, more with the idea and hope of eluding pursuit and returning to their villages than with any hostile intention.

The rebels, during the whole time of their occupation of a portion of the Shahabad district, had levied contributions on all the neighbouring villages, and taken severe vengeance on all whom they considered to be their enemies. As an instance of their barbarity I may mention that a Burkundaz, who was conveying a letter from Arrah, having fallen into their hands, they cut off the unfortunate man's nose and right hand, and in this state dismissed him, nor was this a solitary instance of their cruelty.

Sir E. Lugard now moved from his standing camp at Jugdespore, which was becoming unhealthy, and occupied a post on the East side of the jungle. On the 2nd of June, having received trustworthy intelligence of the rebel position, he advanced on it from the Eastward, (Brigadier Douglas having been sent to occupy Duleepore to the West,) and attacking the rebels at a place called Akurwa, took them completely by surprise, and drove them into the North East corner of the jungle, killing between 30 and 40 of them. He then extended a line of sentries through the jungle completely from East to West, so as to prevent their recrossing this line. On the 3rd the General again attacked them at Bhittowra, and obtained a complete success, their loss being very severe, not less probably than 200. Four elephants were captured.

On that night the rebels under Ummer Singh, who was seen by the villagers mounted on a white horse and clothed in armour, evacuated the jungle in a body, and moved on Soorajpoora, and from thence to the village of Dhunsookee, where they plundered the house of the Domraon Rajah's Dewan. From hence they turned Westward, and crossing the Kurumnassa, took up a position in the village of Gomhur, which overlooks the Ganges. Lieutenant Baker, 2nd in Command of the Bengal Police Battalion, started with 60 of his Sowars in pursuit of Ummer Singh; but though he marched upwards of 70 miles in two days, he failed in overtaking the party of the Rebel Chief before they had secured their position in the village of Gomhur.

Meanwhile an unfortunate occurrence had taken place in the Chuprah district, where the Darogah of Tajpore, who had made himself particularly active in the apprehension of fugitive mutineers, was murdered by some of the scattered bands, whom I have before mentioned as having entered that district. The family of this Officer will be pensioned.

At the representation of the Commissioner I applied for an Officer to command the Sewan Levy, and Captain Miles, of the late 23rd N. I., was appointed.

About this time the capture took place of the Rebel Chief Nishan Singh. This man had, from the time of the first outbreak, taken a prominent post, and was one of the principal leaders. A reward of 1,000 Rupees had long been offered for his apprehension.

He had some days previously left the rebel camp, and proceeded in the direction of his own village of Burdeshee. From information furnished by Mr. Baker, the Deputy Magistrate of Sasseram, this capture was admirably effected by Sergeant Nolan with a party of the Sasseram Sebundies (which are under his charge). In the absence of any Special Commissioner, he was handed over to the Military Authorities for trial, and sentenced to be blown from a gun, and the sentence was carried out. He confirmed the intelligence, of which there had previously been some sort of doubt, of the death of Koer Singh.

My commendations were conveyed to Mr. Baker, Sergeant Nolan and all concerned in this business. The reward was paid and distributed amongst the captors.

The rebel force, which under the conduct of Ummer Singh had, as I have stated, taken up their position in the village of Gomhur, were burning and destroying in various directions. Brigadier Douglas was, however, in pursuit, and reached Buxar on the morning of the 9th of June. It was hoped that Colonel Cumberledge, who had moved from Ghazeepore to Zumaneeah, with a small force of Cavalry, Infantry and two guns, would have been able to co-operate from the West; but thinking that Ghazeepore was threatened, he returned to that place before Brigadier Douglas was able to make his attack. On the evening of the 9th, about 500 men opened a musketry fire on the *Megna* gun boat, which was lying near Gomhur. No damage was done to the crew who, under the direction of their Commander, Mr. Sanderson, kept up an incessant fire on the enemy, resulting in the killing one Sirdar and six men. Mr. Sanderson's spirited conduct received my warm approbation.

Brigadier Douglas moved across the Kurumnassa on the 11th June with the intention of attacking the rebel position at Gomhur, but Ummer Singh, without waiting the attack, evacuated this post, and once more returned to the Jugdespore jungle with several hundred men. Captain Rattray, with three or four hundred men of his Battalion, was encamped at Roop Saugor, and the rebels fired a few shots into his camp as they passed on their way into the jungle, which they reached on the 12th. General Lugard, with H. M.'s 10th Foot and other troops, was at Duleepore West of the jungle. Other parties of the rebels had meanwhile crossed into the Ghazeepore district, where they did considerable damage.

On the 15th a portion of those in the Jugdespore jungle marched for the Soane and crossed into the Behar district, with the supposed intention of attacking the Fort of Tickaree, where a large sum of money, fifteen to twenty lacs, was known to be deposited. They plundered villages on both sides of the

Soane, destroyed two factories belonging to Mr. Solano, and surprized and burned the Thannah of Bikram in Behar. General Lugard had meanwhile moved into Arrah, and his force was so much knocked up as to be unable to take up arms in pursuit of these marauding parties. Captain Rattray was left with his Seikhs to watch the jungle and protect the men employed in cutting it down; but he also retired into Arrah on the 17th June, being pressed for supplies and much out-numbered by the enemy in his neighbourhood. This move he had been directed to take in case of Ummer Singh showing himself with any force at Jugdespore.

Colonel Longden, however, with a portion of General Lugard's force, pushed across the Soane towards Dinapore with a view of preventing any attack on the city of Patna. Nor was this uncalled for. It was notorious that the rebels had entered the Patna district, and, as has been shown, had destroyed the Bikram Thannah at a distance of not more than 16 miles from the city itself, which was incapable of resisting any attack, whilst the Opium godown (and this too at the manufacturing season) was entirely destitute of means of defence, the small party of Seikhs, which had hitherto guarded it, having been sent off to join the Head Quarters of their Battalion at Jugdespore, where their services seemed urgently required, and a similar party from Chuprah, upon which the Commissioner had depended, having meanwhile been despatched to Sewan for the protection of the Sarun frontier, which was then threatened.

Patna, however, was not attacked, owing, probably, to the movement of our troops under Colonel Longden. Of the rebels who had crossed the Soane the main body were led by Jodhur Singh, a man whose name has been before mentioned in the course of the narrative, originally possessing little or no influence, but whom a certain amount of audacity, combined with accurate local knowledge and bitter hostility to the Authorities, have raised to a certain degree of importance. He was, at this time, believed to have with him a force of not less than 700 men; but the numbers appear to have been somewhat exaggerated, and at any rate of regular sepoys he could at no time have had more than 150, with perhaps double that number of half armed rabble,—a quite sufficient number, however, to do very serious damage, where no resistance could be immediately organized.

It was apprehended from the first that Gya and its jail would again be attacked, and Mr. Money, the Magistrate, applied for assistance to Captain Young, who was at that time at Shergotty with a detachment of Madras Rifles. He brought 300 men into Gya, and two companies of the same regiment, which afterwards arrived at Shergotty, were also directed by the Military Authorities to proceed to Gya.

In a consultation with Mr. Money, Captain Young gave it as his opinion that the position of the jail was untenable, and Mr. Money consequently determined on despatching 156 of the worst prisoners under a portion of the Nujeeb Guard (Behar Station Guards) to Shergotty. This detachment

broke into mutiny on the road within six miles of Shergotty, shot their Native Officer, and released the prisoners. Nine of them went off to join the rebels, whilst the remainder, with eight of the prisoners whom they professed to have recaptured, went on to Shergotty, and alleged that they had been attacked by the enemy, and that the release of the prisoners had been forcibly made. This was proved to be false, and after trial eighteen of the Nujeebs were sentenced to be hanged, and the rest—twenty-three—to be transported, and the sentences were carried out. The jail at Gya had meanwhile been left in charge of the remainder of the Nujeeb Guard, and on the night of the 21st June they reported that 200 rebels came quietly to the jail and released the prisoners. The whole transaction is mysterious; but the Magistrate who investigated the matter acquitted the Guard of any thing more than cowardice. It was, however, considered desirable to disarm the whole of the Patna Station Guards, who had long been distrusted, and the measure was carried out without any difficulty. In the same letter in which the Commissioner conveyed the news of this third release of the Gya prisoners, he brought to notice the systematic plan which the rebels were pursuing throughout the districts in which they had established a footing. Revenue was being regularly collected by them, all Government buildings and all friendly villages were destroyed, the Police and those who had in any way evinced a favorable feeling to Government were ruthlessly murdered, and the unfortunate Contractor, who had supplied our troops at Jugdespore, was hanged. On the 24th of June Jehanabad Thannah, in the road between Gya and Patna, was surprised, the Government buildings burnt, the Darogah cut to pieces, and his mangled body afterwards hung up by the heels on a tree opposite the site of the Thannah. On the following day a Police post was attacked, and one Burkundaz killed, the rest being able to effect their escape. The Nemanadawah dâk bungalow was also destroyed on the same day, and Jodhur Singh is said to have boasted that he would destroy every public building between the Soane and Monghyr. Nemanadawah is not more than 10 miles from Patna, and the Commissioner made judicious arrangements for the defence of the city in case of an attack, moving a portion of the Marine Brigade, with two guns, to the Opium godown, and posting his Police so as to prevent any rising in the city. A reinforcement of two companies of H. M.'s 10th Foot had been sent from Dinapore. The treasure, amounting to eleven lacs, was moved into the Fort, as was also the Collector's Office with the records, so as to save Guards as much as possible.

But the enemy kept clear of any stations where troops might be supposed to be posted, and contented themselves with doing all the damage in their power to the scattered Thannahs and Police stations.

The Tickaree Ranees represented their defenceless condition, and I directed Mr Money to send two companies of the Madras Rifles, accompanied by a Civil Officer, for their protection. This has since been done, but though bands of the rebels were constantly in the neighbourhood of that Fort, no attack was attempted by them.

The Chuprah district, which at first was comparatively free from invasion, had lately, as I have shown, been infested by small and scattered parties of mutineers, and on the night of the 21st June an attack on a somewhat larger scale, by a party variously estimated at from 100 to 500 men, was made on Captain Miles' post at Etwah. With the newly raised Sewan Levy and a few Seikhs he repulsed this attack, killing twelve of the enemy, and a few days later, he in his turn attacked them at a place called Lahazee, and on their taking flight, pursued them for some distance. Great credit is due to Captain Miles for the service he has rendered with this before untried force.

For the defence of Mozufferpore and Mooteeharee, which had hitherto depended on the Nujeeb Guards, now disarmed, the Marine Brigade was sent from Patna, whilst provision was made for the protection of the Opium godown by an increase to the detachment from Dinapore.

On the 29th June Mr. Money, with a company of the Madras Rifles under Captain Young, and 5 European Police, surprized a party of rebels under Hetum Singh, a brother of Jodhur Singh, in the village of Nimawan. They fled precipitately, till they reached the banks of the river Poon Poon, where they seemed inclined to make a slight resistance; but they eventually made off, having lost three of their number.

Captain Rattray, with a portion of his Battalion, 300 Infantry and 50 Cavalry, had been dispatched across the Soane in order to the clearance of the Gya district. After dispersing one party of the enemy near Utwal Ghaut, his attention was given to the main body under Jodhur Singh, of whose movements he had trustworthy intelligence, and on the morning of the 4th July he succeeded in coming up with and engaging them at a place called Kusmah. The particulars of this action have been fully detailed in Captain Rattray's and Mr. Money's letters, published in the *Government Gazette*; and it is unnecessary to say more here than that the Seikhs fought with their accustomed gallantry, that Jodhur Singh's force was completely defeated, with a loss of about one hundred men, and that this victory had the effect of clearing the whole of the Gya district.

Soon after this Captain Rattray returned to Dehree, and since then he has succeeded in capturing the notorious freebooter Surnam Singh, and destroying the whole of the male members of his family, who formed his gang. This man, having established himself on one of the spurs of the Rhotas Hills, had long been the terror of the neighbourhood. His capture was effected by a clever stratagem. The few Hindustanees in Captain Rattray's Battalion, numbering not more than seven, and a sepoy of the late 56th N. I.*

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* The names of these men are as follows:—

Achaiber Pandey—a discharged Sepoy of the 56th N. I.

Bengal Police Battalion.

Meherban Tewarry	Havildar,
Sewdial Singh...	Jemadar,
Luchman Singh	Havildar,
Shaick Ibrahim	Naick,
Mohun Singh	Sepoys,
Ramotar Singh	
Gungaram Singh	

having, under the disguise of mutineers, obtained access to the Robber Chief, killed his retainers, and brought in himself as a prisoner. He was afterwards tried, and sentenced to be blown from a gun, and the sentence was immediately carried out.

From the Behar districts North of the Ganges, the rebels, not meeting with the sympathy they expected, seem completely to have retired.

In Shahabad alone do they now maintain any footing, but here they are still strong, and more particularly in the neighbourhood of Arrah and the country South of it. Lately they for a short time occupied and cut off the communication in the Grand Trunk Road between Benares and Sasseram; but they were speedily dislodged from the position they had taken up here. They have carried their marauding expeditions to within five or six miles of the station of Arrah, and on one occasion had the hardihood to enter that station and burn down a bungalow. They were pursued by a small party of Cavalry under Lieutenant Beadon, and eventually by a body of upwards of 200 men, consisting of detachments of H. M.'s 10th and 35th Regiments, the Bengal Police Battalion and 3rd Seikh Cavalry under the personal Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Walter, Commanding at Arrah. They came up with the enemy, estimated at about 500, in the village of Surthooah, from which they were dislodged with some loss, the only casualties on our side being two Privates of H. M.'s 10th Foot, slightly wounded, and two deaths from sun-stroke. The village, which belonged to the Rebel Chief Ummer Singh, was destroyed. This occurred on the 7th of July.

I ought, before this, to have mentioned that General Lugard, having been obliged to leave on sick certificate, the whole of the Military arrangements for the expulsion of the rebels has been placed in the hands of Brigadier Douglas, and special measures have been taken for the protection of the Grand Trunk Road.

Mr. Samuells has issued highly judicious orders for the re-organization of the Police, and, as far as possible, for co-operation with the Military, and I trust the time is not far distant when the whole Province of Behar will be restored to its ordinary tranquillity, though it will probably be some time before we can expect a return of that confidence in our prestige which has been thus rudely shaken.

I shall no longer delay the conclusion of this paper, which has been held back in the hope that circumstances would enable me to report the final withdrawal of the rebels and the return of peace to the province; but I must not omit to record the names of those in the Patna Division who have been prominently brought forward in the course of the later events.

Of the ability, zeal and judgment of Mr. Samuells it is not easy to say too much. Accepting the appointment of Commissioner at a most critical time, and under circumstances which increased the difficulties of that arduous position, he has throughout conducted matters with a tact and discretion, and at

the same time an untiring activity and energy which have merited my warmest approbation. A reference to the narrative will show the extreme difficulties which this division has presented,—a division which internally as well as externally from its position in the map, as well as from the character of its semi-military population, has been subjected far more to disturbing causes than any other division in Bengal, and if a part of this province is still unhappily convulsed, it is, I am bound to say, from no failure on the part of Mr. Samuells to make use of such resources as were at his disposal. He may point with just pride to the tranquillity that was maintained through almost the whole of his division from October in last year to April in this, and even now to the pacific state of the city of Patna itself, which was held to be a hot-bed of intrigue and conspiracy, but which, with little but the ordinary means at his disposal, he has maintained undisturbed, even though marauding parties of rebels approached to within ten miles of its walls.

Mr. Samuells has, from time to time, brought prominently forward the names of the Civil Officers in the various districts who have particularly distinguished themselves, as well as of the Indigo Planters and others who have come forward to the assistance of Government. Those who did good service in the earlier part of the rebellion have been already conspicuously noticed in the part of the narrative which refers to that time.

Mr. McDonell, Magistrate of Sarun, was specially appointed to accompany the force which, under Brigadier Douglas and General Lugard, crossed into the Shahabad district from Azimghur. Of his services the Commissioner speaks most highly, and I am sure that he deserves all that can be said of him. His assistance in crossing the troops into the district was most valuable. He was with General Sir E. Lugard during the whole of the operations, and always took the field with the force. I have reason to know that the General entertained a very high opinion of him.

Mr. Richardson, Collector of Sarun, who also conducted the duties of Magistrate during Mr. McDonell's absence, has, on this as on other occasions, proved himself a most efficient Public Officer. He was very active and successful in the pursuit and apprehension of mutineers, and in every way justifies the high encomium passed upon him by the Commissioner.

Mr. Atherton, the Judge of Sarun, has also been very useful and energetic since his return to this district.

Mr. E. McDonell, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent in Sarun, has most conspicuously distinguished himself from first to last during the whole course of the disturbances. Not only has he been most active and energetic in his own particular department, but, in addition to other services which have been already noticed in this narrative, he has raised and superintended the drill of the Sewan Levy which, under Captain Miles, has done good service in Sarun. He has more than confirmed the good opinion that was always entertained of him.

Mr. Pughe, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, has also merited and received high commendation for the manner in which his duties have been performed under circumstances of great difficulty.

Mr. Brodhurst, Magistrate of Arrah, has exerted himself very strenuously during the occupation of his district by the enemy, and both he and Mr. Colvin, his assistant (who, it will be remembered, took part in the defence of Arrah) have been more than once in the field in the course of the late events.

Mr. E. Baker, Deputy Magistrate of Sasseram, has been obliged to take temporary leave on sick certificate. In another narrative (that of the Chota Nagpore division) he has been mentioned as accompanying an expedition into Palamow. He has several times taken an active part in operations n the field, and has conducted his Civil duties, which have been very onerous, to the entire satisfaction of the Commissioner and myself.

Mr. Dampier, the Magistrate of Tirhoot, has received frequent and honorable mention from the Commissioner. He is a most energetic Officer.

The services of Mr. Money, Magistrate of Gya, have been prominently brought forward in the early part of the narrative, and during the late partial occupation of his district by the rebels, he has again distinguished himself. It has been noticed that he took a personal and active part in the pursuit of Jodhur Singh, both with Captain Young and Captain Rattray, and was present in the action at Kusmah.

The names of the following gentlemen have been specially mentioned by the Officers in whose districts they reside :—

In Tirhoot, Mr. Hudson, of Seryah Factory, Mr. Charles Gale, of Deoreah, with Messrs. J. Gale and W. Howell, his assistants.

In Mooteeharee, Mr. J. Slade, of Rajpoor Factory, and Mr. Alexander Urquhart. All these gentlemen have been most active in procuring information, watching the ferries, and exerting themselves in every way. Mr. Urquhart also furnished a body of peons to assist the Police, and gave quarters for two days to a detachment of the Marine Brigade. They have all received my warm acknowledgments.

Mr. Dampier also mentioned the names of three of his subordinate Native Officials as deserving of great credit, *viz.*, Keola Put, Darogah of Pusa, Keola Purshad Jemadar, Dunee Lall, Naib Nazir of the Fouzdaree Court.

The services rendered by the Rajahs of Deo and Hutwa have been so frequently mentioned that it is unnecessary further to allude to them. The Betteah Rajah has also afforded considerable assistance, and suitable acknowledgments have been made to these Noblemen.

In conclusion I feel that I cannot too often repeat my very high opinion of the services rendered by Captain Rattray, his Officers and his Battalion. To dilate on these services is unnecessary. The facts speak for themselves. I can only trust that they will receive the rewards which their bravery, endurance and successes have so richly merited.

CHOTA NAGPORE AND CUTTACK.

During the whole period of the outbreaks, the division of Chota Nagpore has been a source of anxiety and uneasiness, and from time to time of embarrassment and difficulty, and even of actual danger. In fact no division in the whole of Bengal has been subject to such continued disturbance as this province. It extends along the whole length of the Grand Trunk Road from Raneegunge almost to Shergotty, a distance of not less than 100 miles, and its scattered and not easily accessible stations were garrisoned by native troops who, in almost every instance, broke out into open mutiny, the stations being abandoned, the jails broken open, and bands of convicts scattered over the face of the country, the treasuries plundered, and the lives of the European Officers only saved by timely flight. Its population is composed chiefly of half savages, ignorant and highly excitable, with a number of petty Chiefs able at any time to collect a rabble round them, and now formidable from the disaffection of the very troops intended to keep them in check.

In Palamow, in Chyebassa, and in Sumbulpore there have been rebellions the dying embers of which are still feebly smouldering, and which have given occasion for the display, in many instances, of native loyalty and attachment, and of European courage and conduct.

In the following narrative I shall, for the sake of convenience, associate the division of Cuttack with that of Chota Nagpore. Cuttack itself may be said to have been altogether unaffected by the recent outbreak, except perhaps on its very borders, where, though the boundaries of the two divisions (Cuttack and Chota Nagpore) may be geographically defined, the tribes and their interests are so mixed up that it is difficult to distinguish between them. Besides which for some few months the district of Sumbulpore, which belonged to the Chota Nagpore Commissionership, has, owing to the difficulty of access from the North, and the great amount of work which pressed on the Commissioner, been attached to the Cuttack division. Very lately, and probably as a temporary arrangement, a Special Commissioner has been appointed to Sumbulpore, who, with reference to the still disturbed state of that district, exercises the chief authority both Civil and Military.

So much being premised, I proceed to give a sketch of the events in Chota Nagpore and Cuttack as if they formed a single division.

At the commencement of the outbreak, the various stations of Hazareebaugh, Ranchee (or Dorundah), Purulia, Chyebassa and Sumbulpore were occupied by detachments of the Ramghur Battalion, which consisted of a full corps of Infantry with Cavalry and Artillery attached. This, though a local corps, was composed, to a great extent, of Hindustanees, in fact of the same material as the regiments of the line. There were, moreover, two detachments of the 7th and 8th N. I. at Ranchee and Hazareebaugh respectively. From the former place the detachment of the 7th was

sent away before any outbreak occurred, and the uneasiness which their presence had caused was temporarily allayed. Little confidence was placed in the Ramghur Battalion's loyalty, which was supposed to depend on the fidelity or otherwise of the troops at Dinapore, whilst the Artillery at Ranchee was openly distrusted even by its Commanding Officer. At Hazareebaugh in particular great fears were entertained. There was a treasury, with upwards of a lac of Rupees in it, and two jails containing 900 prisoners. No European troops could be spared either to replace or disarm these troops, and beyond temporary additions to the Police force at the various stations, nothing could be done. No overt act was, however, committed till the 30th of July, when the troops at Hazareebaugh, consisting chiefly of two companies of the 8th N. I., heard of the events at Dinapore, mutinied, plundered the treasury and released the prisoners, and after destroying a great deal of private property, left the station. The residents saved their lives by timely flight.

Meanwhile a detachment of the Ramghur Battalion, with two guns, under Lieutenant Graham, had been sent from Dorundah to attack the two companies of the 8th; but having received on the road the news of their mutiny, they also broke into open revolt, and seizing guns, ammunition and elephants which accompanied them, marched back to Ranchee with avowed hostile intentions towards the British residents there. No doubt existing that the Head Quarters of the Corps stationed at Dorundah * would join them, the Commissioner, Captain Dalton, with the other Europeans, reluctantly quitted the station, which they had not left an hour before the mutineers arriving, having burnt down some of the bungalows, took possession of the treasury, containing about a lac and a quarter of Rupees, released the prisoners, and fired cannon at the Church. The mutineers were joined by the troops at the Military station of Dorundah.

The Cavalry portion of the force refused to join the mutineers. Those with Lieutenant Graham, under Jemadar Ameadeen Khan, stood by that Officer, and accompanied him to Hazareebaugh, where also a few men of the Infantry, with two Native Officers, had joined him; whilst a detachment at Burhee, on the Grand Trunk Road, under Naib Ressaldar Shaik Moullah Buksh, were preserving order and doing good service.

Captain Dalton retreated on Hazareebaugh, and with the small force at his command, proceeded to restore order at that place, recovering plundered property, recapturing prisoners, arresting suspected persons, and reopening the courts and bazars.

The Ramghur Rajah both now and afterwards rendered efficient aid to Government, for which he has received my thanks. Captain Dalton's conduct merited my high approval.

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* Ranchee is the Civil Station, Dorundah the Military Cantonment, separated the one from the other by a distance of three or four miles

At Purulia events of a similar character took place on the 5th of August. Here too was a treasury, containing upwards of a lac of Rupees, and a jail with between 200 and 300 prisoners, and when it appeared that the outbreak was imminent, the European Officers retired to Raneegunge.

Immediate measures were taken for the protection of the Grand Trunk Road; a part of the wing of Rattray's Police Battalion was moved up from Sooree, and a Company of H. M.'s 35th was sent to Raneegunge.

Whilst such was the state of affairs in the districts lying along and near the Grand Trunk Road, great uneasiness was felt at Chyebassa and Sumbulpore. The Principal Assistant Commissioner in charge of the former station, on hearing of the mutiny at Ranchee, unnecessarily abandoned his station, and placed himself under the protection of the Rajah of Seraiekhellah, who furnished him with an escort to proceed to Raneegunge, and the Rajah himself took prompt, and, for the time, successful measures for the protection of Chyebassa.

In consequence of this abandonment of his post, this Officer was subsequently removed, and Lieutenant Birch was appointed in his room. It appears that previously to his departure, the Principal Assistant Commissioner had committed the care of the district to Chuckerdharee Sing, the Rajah of Seraiekhellah, and had issued summonses to the various petty Chiefs, to send in their separate Contingents. There was no backwardness shown except on the part of the Porahât Rajah, who, from jealousy of the Seraiekhellah Chief, refused to send in his quota, or even to acknowledge the genuineness of the summons. Had there been any European Officer present, there can be little doubt that the irregular force thus collected would have been sufficient to prevent any attempt at mutiny; but with no one to control them, petty jealousies broke out amongst the retainers of the various Chiefs, and thus disunited, they did not venture to act against the disciplined sepoys. But it was not till upwards of a month after the Dorundah mutiny, and when emissaries from that place had been sent, returned, and again been sent to Chyebassa, that the sepoys, persuaded that the British rule was at an end, at last in the beginning of September plundered the treasury, broke open the jail, and marching out of the station, after failing to cross the Sungye, which was swollen by recent rain, and being subjected to constant harrassing attacks from bands of Coles, who followed them and cut up all stragglers, finally accepted the invitation of the Porahât Rajah, and placed themselves and the treasure they had with them under his protection. It may very reasonably be supposed that had not the station been abandoned by the chief authority, this detachment, like that at Sumbulpore, would have remained staunch to the present hour.

The subsequent proceedings of the Porahât Rajah, with the effects they have produced, will form a prominent feature of my narrative; but I must

now return to the relation of contemporary events in other parts of the division.*

It was for a long time believed that the companies of the 8th N. I., which mutinied at Hazareebaugh, had gone off in the direction of Sumbulpore, and the Commissioner of Cuttack was directed to send a portion of the Madras troops, stationed at Cuttack, towards that station. The report, however, turned out to be incorrect, and up to the end of August Captain Leigh, the Principal Assistant Commissioner, was able to report all quiet.

The Subadar in Command at this post, Shaik Panch Kowrie Khan, received a letter from the native officer who had assumed command at Ranchee, directing him to move to the latter station with the treasure, releasing the convicts in the jail to act as coolies. The Subadar, however, communicated the letter to Captain Leigh, and was using every exertion to keep his detachment faithful.

On the 13th August Captain Dalton found it necessary to fall back from Hazareebaugh to Bagodah. He was informed that reinforcements would immediately be sent up.

On the 18th of August I caused martial law to be proclaimed in all the districts forming the Chota Nagpore division.

On the 28th of August the Commissioner re-occupied Hazareebaugh with 150 Seikhs of Rattray's Battalion. Immediate measures were also taken for the re-occupation of Purulia.

The Officers of the Ramghur Battalion were directed to employ themselves in raising a Police Corps in the Chota Nagpore agency, and I may add here that the experiment seems to have been very successful. The men entertained are Coles and Sonthals, and in a recent letter received from the Commissioner, he speaks most highly of this new levy, and of the great credit due to Lieutenants Reeves and Middleton for the manner in which they have brought into a high state of discipline these men who, but a few months since, were untaught savages.

The Ranchee mutineers were still at that station. Some disputes had arisen, and the men who had been enlisted in the province were not disposed to agree with the Hindustanees. Hitherto no division of the treasure had taken place, and those native officers, who had their houses in the province, seemed to wish to compromise themselves as little as possible; and in this

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* The following Native Officials remained at Chyebassa when Captain Sissmore left, and subsequently received my acknowledgments for their praiseworthy conduct:—

Mewa Lall...	Serishtadar.
Tarinee Churn Odhicaree...	Peshkar.
Sheik Golam Buksh	Record-keeper.
Junardhun Paul	Mohurer.
Peeb Churn Tewaree	Treasurer.
Madhub Chunder Chowdry	Head English Writer.
Juggobundo Ghosaul...	2nd Ditto.

Mewa Lall has also received a pair of shawls for this and subsequent good conduct.

state matters remained till the 11th September, when, after having plundered the town and destroyed some of the public buildings, they marched with four guns and a considerable quantity of ammunition and plunder towards Tikhoo Ghaut, apparently with the intention of making their way through Palamow and joining Koer Singh, who was at this time supposed to be at or near Rhotas.

The troopers took this opportunity of making their escape, and joined their Officers at Hazareebaugh ; only four accompanied the rebels.

Meanwhile a Column under Colonel Fischer, of the Madras Army, had been sent up the Grand Trunk Road, with the view of clearing the road and of acting against the mutineers wherever they might be found.

A portion of this Column, consisting of 180 of H. M.'s 53rd, and a wing of the 27th Madras N. I., with two guns, was now detached under Major English and marched towards Ranchee through Hazareebaugh, whilst Colonel Fischer proceeded up the Grand Trunk Road so as to be in a position to act in the Palamow direction should it prove necessary.

Major English, accompanied by Captain Dalton, the Commissioner, reached Ranchee on the 23rd where less destruction than was expected was found to have taken place; the records had been almost entirely destroyed, but the public buildings had sustained little damage, and order and confidence were soon restored ; but Major English, not considering himself warranted by his instructions in any pursuit of the mutineers, returned towards Hazareebaugh *en route* to the Grand Trunk Road.

On the 11th September Captain G. N. Oakes, accompanied by a party of Volunteer Seikhs, who had been taken from various corps of the line and embodied, re-occupied Purulia without opposition. The Rajah of Juldah, a prisoner in the Hazareebaugh jail, had been released by the mutineers, and had made use of his liberty to close the passes between Ranchee and Purulia so as to prevent the mutineers from moving in that direction. He now presented himself to Captain Oakes, to whom he had furnished a small Contingent. He was allowed to be at large for the present (having executed an agreement to appear whenever called for) ; a small sum was advanced him to enable him to entertain men to keep the Ghauts closed against mutineers and marauders, and a promise was made that his case should be favorably represented to Government. He has since received a remission of his original sentence.

Lieutenant Birch, who had accompanied Captain Oakes thus far, proceeded from hence accompanied by the faithful Rajah of Seraiekhellah, the Zumeendar of Kursawa, and 3,000 Coles, to Chyebassa, which he reached on the 16th September; and thus by the end of September all the stations which had been abandoned were re-occupied.

Slight disturbances had taken place in various parts of the district in which the actors were either escaped convicts or bands of marauding

Sonthals, nor was much difficulty found in coercing them. The Sonthal raids were chiefly confined to the country near Hazareebaugh and the Eastern districts. A column, under Brigadier Berkely, surprized a large body of them near Doomree in the Grand Trunk Road. Lieutenant Graham, with a small detachment, twice attacked them successfully in the neighbourhood of Narainpore, and Major Simpson, with a body of Seikhs, inflicted some chastisement on a noted Sonthal Chief.

Some rather serious disturbances were said to have taken place in the part of the district bordering on Pachete, and, as will be seen hereafter, the Pachete Zemindar rendered himself liable to suspicion, and was placed under arrest previous to being brought to trial on serious charges.

To return to the Ranchee mutineers. Having in vain attempted to make their way through the Thikoo Pass, they suddenly turned Northward towards the Grand Trunk Road, and reached Chuttra about the 30th September. Here they halted for a couple of days, and Major English (whose instructions were positive to lose no time in returning to the Grand Trunk Road, but who had agreed, at the urgent representation of the Commissioner, to take the route from Hazareebaugh *vid* Chuttra to Shergotty) with 150 of H. M.'s 53rd and 150 of Rattray's Seikhs under Lieutenant Earle, was able to overtake and attack them. He found them posted with 600 men and four guns, and after a severe struggle he succeeded in capturing the guns one after another, and completely defeated and dispersed the enemy, who broke and fled, leaving their ammunition, treasure and camp equipage and the whole of their plunder. Their loss in killed and wounded was said to be upwards of 150. Our loss amounted to 56 killed and wounded, of whom not less than 46 were Europeans. Two of the principal mutineers, Subadar Jyemungul Pandy and Subadar Nadir Alli, were taken in the jungles, tried and hanged. The conspicuous gallantry displayed by Sepoy Uthum Sing, of the Bengal Police Battalion, was rewarded by his promotion to a Havildarship in the field by Major English. The appointment was afterwards confirmed by the Government.

Chota Nagpore was thus cleared of the main body of the mutineers early in October. The stations which had been abandoned, *viz.*, Hazareebaugh, Ranchee (and Dorundah), Purulia and Chyebassa were all re-occupied, whilst Sumbulpore remained in the occupation of the Principal Assistant Commissioner, Captain Leigh.

With the exception of some petty disturbances likely to arise from the state of anarchy caused by the mutinies, and the consequent necessary abandonment of the stations, the Northern part of the division might now be considered manageable with the means at the disposal of the Commissioner and his subordinates; but in the Southern portion considerable uncertainty still prevailed. Captain Oakes reported from Purulia that the Sonthals in Maunbhoom were in a state of high excitement, whilst Nilmoney

Sing Deo, the Zemindar of Pachete, who has been before alluded to, was said to be arming his retainers, and in other ways assuming a warlike attitude. In Singbhoom also the Porahât Rajah seemed likely to give trouble as I shall shortly have occasion to detail, and it was thought advisable, with reference to the difficulty of communication between the Northern and Southern parts of the division, to place the districts of Maunbhoom and Singbhoom under the temporary charge of the Commissioner of Burdwan, whilst, at a later date, Sumbulpore was also, as a temporary arrangement, made over to the Commissioner of Cuttack.

I may dismiss the district of Maunbhoom by saying that a wing of the Shekawattee Battalion having been placed under my orders, was sent into that district, and backed by these troops, the Officiating Commissioner found little difficulty in arresting the Pachete Zemindar who, unprepared to resist the force sent to coerce him, surrendered himself to Colonel Foster in the early part of November. His fort was searched, and four pieces of artillery, with other munitions of war, were found in it. Since his capture Maunbhoom has been undisturbed, except by occasional dacoitees.*

Singbhoom and Sumbulpore will require much more extended notice, and indeed in neither of these districts can it be said that tranquillity is completely restored even up to the time at which I am writing. It will be remembered that on the eventual outbreak of the detachment at Chyebassa, the Porahât Rajah had invited the sepoys to join him, which they had done, making over to him the greater part of the money taken from the Government treasury. On the arrival of Lieutenant Birch at Chyebassa, he peremptorily called on the Rajah to deliver himself up, restore the Government treasure, and make over to him the rebellious sepoys. After numerous professions of his intention to do as he was ordered, and after wavering for some time, he at length, instead of rendering himself, as he had been ordered, to the Principal Assistant Commissioner at Chyebassa, marched off to Ranchee, and there made over to the Commissioner, Captain Dalton, the whole of the plundered treasure, with one hundred sepoys as prisoners. He himself was reproved for his disobedience of orders, and directed at once to return to Chyebassa and give himself up to Lieutenant Birch for trial. It is as well to mention here that the hundred sepoys made over to the Commissioner having been tried and found more or less guilty, were sentenced—forty-three to be hung, and the remainder to transportation or imprisonment for various terms. The sentences were carried out.

In the mean time the Porahât Rajah excused himself on various pretences from presenting himself to Lieutenant Birch. He was said to be completely in the hands of his Dewan, a man named Juggoo, for whose apprehension,

* Since this was written the Pachete Zemindar has been tried, and though acquitted of the actual charges brought against him, yet, in the Commissioner, Mr. W. Elliot's opinion, there is sufficient to show a feeling of disaffection to Government, and it has been considered advisable to detain him in custody for the present, at least till the restoration of complete tranquillity to the Chota Nagpore division.

on account of previous delinquencies, a reward had been before offered by the Government. This man was reported to be doing his best to excite the Coles to rise, and using all his influence with the Rajah to prevent his submitting himself to Lieutenant Birch.

The Rajah, however, still continued to profess loyalty and his intention of keeping his pledges, and as all seemed quiet in the district, the principal men having renewed their submission, and the people being, to all appearances, peaceably inclined and engaged in gathering in their harvest, Lieutenant Birch, (who had, in the mean time, been reinforced by 100 Seikhs under Captain Montgomery), for some time took no active steps against the Rajah, who, though now disobedient to orders, seemed entitled to some consideration as having proved his sincerity by giving up the mutineers and treasure; but at length, towards the end of November, perceiving that there was little chance of the Rajah voluntarily surrendering himself, and being apprehensive of the machinations of Juggoo Dewan, Lieutenant Birch determined on an expedition against the rebel force, which had, by this time, collected about the Rajah. On his way to the position they had taken up, he surprised and captured Juggoo Dewan, (who was summarily tried, sentenced and hanged), and was completely successful in a well-managed attack on the Rajah's stronghold, though the Rajah himself had just time to effect his escape into the neighbouring jungle. Here again the Chief of Seraiekhellah afforded great assistance to Lieutenant Birch, as did the Zemindars and petty Chiefs whose names are recorded below,* all of whom have since been rewarded.

Again for some little time tranquillity appeared to be established, but an uneasy feeling was abroad—the Rajah Urjoon Singh was still at large, his influence amongst the Coles was great, and by the end of December Mr. Lushington, the late Officiating Commissioner of Burdwan, who had been temporarily appointed Special Commissioner for the district of Maunbhoom and Singbhoom, had to report the existence of a wide-spread insurrection amongst the various tribes in Singbhoom.

The only force at the disposal of the Commissioner at this time was a body of Volunteer Seikhs under Captain Hale.

On the 25th of December Captain Hale's party, supported by the followers of the Seraiekhellah Rajah, attacked and dispersed a large assemblage of Coles and others led on by a brother of the Porahât Rajah, but though our measures were so far successful, it now appeared evident that without reinforcements the insurrection could not be effectually quelled, and I was again permitted to avail myself of the services of the Shekawattee Battalion under Colonel Foster, who was at this time at Raneegunge. He was directed to move on Chyebassa as soon as arrangements for his march could be made.

* Koomar Juggnauth Singh, Baboo Ballo Dhudder Singh, the Baboo of Keyrah, Baboo Ujoynath Singh, Dahroo Mankee, Siboo Mankee, and Markundo Duffadar

Meanwhile Urjoon Singh and his brother were exerting themselves to the utmost to raise the whole Colehan in insurrection, and, though a large proportion of the Coles were still well affected towards Government, a formidable opposition was organized.

On the 14th January the Commissioner, accompanied by the Senior Assistant Commissioner, together with 50 or 60 Seikhs under Captain Hale, went out with the intention of punishing the murderers of a Jemadar and two Burkundazes at a place called Bur Peer. Having succeeded in capturing two of the petty Sirdars who had been concerned in this outrage, they were preparing to return to the station, when they were informed of the presence of a body of hostile Coles in their immediate neighbourhood.

An attack was at once decided on. Advancing to the bank of the Mograh River they were opposed only by a small body of insurgents, whom they easily dispersed, and having destroyed a village which they had reached, they were on their way back by a different route, when on crossing the deep bed of a dry nullah they found it swarming with the enemy, who, thus ambushed, attacked them suddenly with a shower of arrows, and to the number of not less than three or four thousand, regardless of their own losses, followed the little band for some distance, not relinquishing the pursuit till they emerged from the jungle into the open plain. Not an Officer escaped unhurt. Captain Hale, Commanding the Seikhs, was wounded in four places, Lieutenant Birch's arm was pinned to his side by an arrow, whilst Mr. Lushington and Dr. Hayes, the only other Europeans present, were also, though less severely, wounded. Of the 50 Seikhs, who all behaved most gallantly, 25 were more or less severely wounded, one mortally, and one man was killed. The enemy are said to have left 150 dead on the field.

On a return to the camp it was determined at once to return to Chyebassa, lest the enemy should cut off the retreat, in which case, hampered as they were with wounded and straitened for provisions, they would have found it almost impossible to force their way to the station.

In the absence of all other carriage for the wounded, it was necessary to take the elephants, which carried their tent equipage, which was, therefore, unavoidably abandoned; but which, it is as well to mention here, was subsequently recovered.

The insurgent Coles pursued the party for a distance of seven miles, but were kept in check by the steady behaviour of the unwounded men, who protected the rear, and the station was reached without further casualty.

About the same time an attack was made on Chuckherdurpore, the residence of the Porahât Rajah, but at this time occupied by the friendly Chief of Seraiekhellah who, though protected by a force of 300 matchlockmen and two guns, yielded to a very inferior force and pusillanimously fled.

Both these affairs tended naturally to encourage the rebels and temporarily to weaken our prestige with the more loyal part of the population, yet, notwithstanding this, the insurrection seemed almost entirely confined to

those Coles who had in former times been retainers of the Rajahs of Porahât, and even of these the inhabitants of the Southern portion of the district were disheartened by the loss they had sustained in the action near the Mograh, which, though we had suffered severely, had been still more disastrous to them ; but, on the other hand, the more Westerly population were animated by the easy victory they had gained over the Seraikhellah Chief.

By the 17th January, Colonel Foster having made rapid marches, had reached Chyebassa with the Shekhawattee Battalion, and in concert with the Commissioner was taking means for the pacification of the district ; and with reference to the more actively disturbed Western parts, it was determined to make the first move in that direction.

At Chuckerdhurpore a thousand men were said to be collected. These fled on the approach of Colonel Foster, and the village was destroyed. From hence the force proceeded to Porahât, burning many villages and seizing a large quantity of grain and cattle.

But in the Southern part of the district the Coles were again collecting in considerable numbers, and a large force had assembled at the Siringsella Pass. Colonel Foster, who had in the mean time been reinforced by a body of 50 European Sailors, which I had sent up from Midnapore, by a judicious disposition of his forces, succeeded in driving the enemy from the positions they had taken up in the jungles and hills, killing a considerable number of his opponents, whilst his own casualties consisted of seven wounded.

It is unnecessary to give the details of the different expeditions. With the exception mentioned, little or no resistance was offered ; but a severe example, especially in such times as these, was urgently called for. The Rajah and his people had provoked their own punishment. Numerous proclamations had been published, and many efforts had been made, through the Rajah's own private friends and connections, to induce him to submit himself to the Government ; in particular a notice was issued, and conveyed to the Rajah in his jungly hiding place, that if he failed to deliver himself up within one month, his estates would be confiscated ; but a conciliatory policy had proved ineffectual, and to insure present safety and future tranquillity, stern retributive measures were demanded, and the desired effect was produced. The petty Chiefs, seeing that we had the power to coerce them, soon commenced to make their submission, and the more readily when it was found that submission was followed by forgiveness.

The Rajah, however, though towards the expiration of the time allowed him for consideration, he seemed inclined to enter into some negociation with Mr. Lushington, allowed the month to pass without surrendering himself, and after a still further term given him in the hope of his yielding had also gone by, the Commissioner declared his estates forfeit. I may add that up to the present time he is still a fugitive in the jungles, though Captain Dalton, who has resumed the Commissionership of Maunbhoom and

Singbhoom, has lately expressed a hope that he will at length be persuaded to surrender himself. His obstinacy has been most pertinacious; but if he should ultimately come in, there are obvious circumstances in his case which will cause him to be mercifully treated.

I need add little more to this portion of my narrative, except to say that when Mr. Lushington made over charge to Captain Dalton, tranquillity seemed to be in a great measure restored. The services of the Shekâwattee Battalion were dispensed with, as far as this district was concerned, at the end of February, and the Battalion was sent to Sumbulpore.

Some uneasiness, however, continued to exist in the district. A strong feeling of hostility seemed to be entertained by the Coles against our ally the Rajah of Seraiekhellah, whilst the Porahât Rajah, urged, it is said, by the evil counsels of his Dewan, Rughoo Deo, still refused to deliver himself up to the Authorities, though petitions have been received from him professing his willingness to surrender. Certain of the insurgent Coles still cling to his fortunes. In March an attack was made on the camp of the Assistant Commissioner by a body of Coles estimated at 2,000, and though they were repulsed without difficulty, they succeeded in driving off a quantity of cattle then grazing in the jungle.

In April another attack resulted in the defeat of the insurgents by a part of the Naval Brigade at Chuckerdhurpore and a few Seraiekhellah men. On this occasion thirty of the enemy were taken prisoners.

Again, towards the end of May a gallant affair took place under Mr. Weldon, 1st Officer of the Naval Brigade, who, with Mr. Scott, the 2nd Officer, and 26 men of the Brigade, a small body of Seraiekhellah men and two Sowars, was sent to punish the insurgent Coles for an attack on some friendly villages. After having destroyed three of the enemy's camps with little opposition, the party was gradually drawn on to a rocky basin covered with dense jungle. Here they found themselves surrounded by the enemy, who from the heights poured down a shower of arrows and matchlock balls. Mr. Weldon made good his retreat till reaching the open country, he faced about and drove his opponents back, killing some thirty of them and wounding many more, himself having only one man severely wounded.

On the 9th of June some thousands of Coles surrounded the camp of the Naval Brigade at Chuckerdhurpore, and Captain Moncrieff, the Assistant Commissioner, who was returning from Chyebassa, whither he had been to see the Commissioner, had to fight his way into the camp, three out of his four Sowars being wounded.

On the 10th and 11th they were successfully attacked by Mr. Weldon, and on the 12th, on the arrival of reinforcements under Lieutenant Reeves, they made off. A pursuit was attempted, but was soon abandoned on account of the extreme heat.

Since this, an addition of 50 men, with two more howitzers, has been made to the Naval Brigade at Chyebassa.

Captain Moncrieff has lately succeeded in destroying one of their camps, and he has, moreover, made seizure of immense stores of grain in the jungles.

The services of Mr. Lushington being no longer required in Singbhoom he returned to Calcutta in February. I have great gratification in recording that both in Maunbhoom and Singbhoom he conducted the charge entrusted to him with great tact and judgment, and accomplished all that was possible with the means at his disposal.

Lieutenant Birch is an Officer of great energy, and has displayed great courage, ability and firmness during the whole time he has been employed in Singbhoom.

The services of the Seraiekhellah Chief have already been noticed, and Mr. Lushington has brought prominently forward the conduct of the Kurswa Zemindar, who has been very forward in rendering assistance to Government.

Earlier in the narrative I have said that all remained quiet in Sumbulpore up to the end of August; but even in that month rumours of insurrectionary movements had begun to spread, and though no actual outbreak occurred for some considerable time, yet the storm which afterwards disturbed the peace of this district had already begun to gather.

Early in September two companies of Madras troops had been ordered up from Cuttack to Sumbulpore by Mr. Cockburn, the Commissioner, partly with reference to any outbreak that might be contemplated by the detachment of the Ramghur Battalion at that station, and partly with a view to the prevention of disturbance in the district from other causes, and this judicious movement was probably the means of saving Sumbulpore.

The ordinary Police was also increased, and sanction was given to the raising a body of semi-military Police, consisting of 80 men, with an adequate proportion of Officers. The detachment of the Ramghur Battalion, 150 foot and 12 horsemen, remained perfectly staunch, and did good service through the whole of the troubled times.

It is now necessary to mention what were the chief disturbing causes.

Amongst the prisoners released from the Hazareebaugh jail were two brothers—Surroonder Sahaie and Oodunt Sahaie. They were related to one of the late Rajahs of Sumbulpore, and were under sentence of imprisonment for life, having been concerned in a serious affray in which some lives had been lost. These men, soon after their release, entered the Sumbulpore district, where a number of followers soon collected round them, and for a long time rumours were rife that they pretended to the Sumbulpore Raj, and were assembling their retainers with the purpose of making an attack on Sumbulpore.

By the beginning of October they came into the immediate neighbourhood of the station, and the Senior Assistant Commissioner, Captain Leigh, offered a reward for their apprehension. In the middle of that month they entered the town of Sumbulpore, and Surroonder Sahaie, who had with

him a rabble of some 1,400 or 1,600 men, sent to ask Captain Leigh to grant him an interview, stipulating for a safe conduct. Captain Leigh received him on these terms, and he then assured that Officer that he had no intention of aspiring to the Raj, that his only object was to induce Government to cancel the remaining portion of his and his brother's imprisonment. Captain Leigh promised to represent the matter to Government, and in the mean time Surroonder Sahaie promised to disperse his followers and remain at Sumbulpore, whilst Oodunt Sahaie was permitted to reside in the village of Khinda, a little distance off. There was no great gathering in the district; the Ghuroteas of the different villages had, it is true, given the brothers assistance, but this might have been as much from fear as from any other cause, and till towards the end of the month no general feeling of disaffection appeared to be excited. Then, however, suspicions began to be felt, in particular, the Ghurotea of Kolabera was distrusted, and spies were sent to watch his movements.

On the 31st of October Surroonder Sahaie made his escape from Sumbulpore and joined his brother at Khinda, where 1400 men were now said to be assembled.

A further reinforcement of two companies of the 40th Madras Native Infantry had been despatched under Captain Knocker from Cuttack for Sumbulpore on the 10th October, and with these were sent 50 men of the Orissa Paik Companies, who were to undertake the station duties and so release the regular troops for more active service, and very shortly after on the arrival of Lieutenant Hadow, of the Madras Artillery, with some light mountain guns, the Commissioner induced Major Bates to send another company under Lieutenant Hadow in charge of these guns. This Officer joined by forced marches, and took part in the proceedings hereafter recorded.

On the escape of Surroonder Sahaie, Captain Knocker, of the 40th Madras Native Infantry, was ordered to proceed against Khinda and Kolabera. In the latter place, which he reached on the 5th November, he destroyed the house of the Ghurotea, but he failed to capture Surroonder Sahaie and his brother at Khinda, though he found their houses loopholed and prepared for defence. In only one place (Jhinghathy) did he find any assemblage of armed men; their numbers were concealed by the jungle, but he killed five or six of them. Matters, however, had now assumed a serious aspect, and many of the principal Zemindars were said to be collecting their Paiks for the purpose of resisting the Government. Indeed, the whole country in the neighbourhood of Sumbulpore was now temporarily in the hands of the insurgents, who were posted in strength at a distance of not more than three or four miles from the station, and nightly fired on our pickets. Had it not been for the timely arrival of these various reinforcements and more especially of the guns, whose power and effect were on more than one occasion successfully exhibited by Lieutenant Hadow, the authority of Government over a wide extent of country would have been utterly lost, and its recovery would have been a matter of no small difficulty.

About this time Dr. Moore and Mr. Apothecary Hanson, of the Madras Army, were ordered up from Ganjam to Sumbulpore to afford medical aid to the troops at that station. They had reached Rampore, the residence of the Rehracole Rajah, a distance of four marches from Sumbulpore, and from hence wrote to Captain Leigh for an escort; but unfortunately, having started without waiting for this escort, and unmindful of the warnings of the Rajah, they were both attacked separately on the road. Dr. Moore was murdered; Mr. Hanson escaped, and after wandering about in the jungles for some time without food, he on the second day met with the party of Sebundies which had been sent out to escort them, and returned to the Rajah of Rehracole, by whom he was kindly received. The Sebundies of the escort, who had behaved very well, were rewarded by Captain Leigh.

So bold had the rebels now become that they even ventured to attack Captain Leigh, (who, hearing of their assembling, had moved out with a considerable body of the Madras Corps to support the Sebundies), and under cover of the jungle succeeded in killing and wounding several men of his detachment, whilst, from the dense nature of the jungle, retaliation was for the present impossible.

By the beginning of December the dâk road to Bombay was obstructed; two of the dâk stations had been burnt down, whilst large bodies were collecting in various directions and committing excesses of all sorts. Mr. Cockburn, the Commissioner of Cuttack, now despatched to Sumbulpore the remainder of the 40th Madras N. I., under the command of Major Bates, and with him the guns and Artillerymen stationed at Cuttack, whilst he sent off an urgent requisition to Ganjam for a portion of the Sebundies stationed there.

Meanwhile, I made a strong representation to the Supreme Government, in consequence of which orders were sent to the Government of Madras to take immediate measures for strengthening Sumbulpore. I also, in anticipation of the sanction of Government, authorized the formation of two companies of Sebundies for service in that district. The Governor General in Council approved of this, and Captain Bird, of the 40th Madras N. I., was appointed to command the Levy.

Captain Leigh, the Senior Assistant Commissioner, about this time applied to be relieved from his appointment. His resignation was accepted; but I must add that he remained at Sumbulpore, doing good service, till the arrival of Colonel Foster in the district.

It was at this time too that the arrangement took place for the temporary transfer of Sumbulpore to the Commissionership of Cuttack, and Mr. Cockburn assumed official charge on the 19th December, though, as will have appeared from the narrative, he had been practically in charge of the district for some time before.

He now determined on at once proceeding to Sumbulpore in person, and accordingly started for that place, accompanied by a wing of the 5th Madras

Native Infantry and a detachment of Artillery, whilst he called on the Rajahs* of the Tributary Mehals to furnish their separate Contingents of Paiks.

On the 29th December Captain Wood arrived at Sumbulpore from Nagpore, with a squadron of the Nagpore Irregular Horse, and next morning, having marched out with 73 of his own Cavalry, 150 of the 40th M. N. I., and 50 of the Ramghur Battalion, by a carefully managed detour he surprised the enemy in a tope of trees, and charged down on them with his Cavalry, whilst the Infantry came up in time to complete the rout. Fifty-three were killed, a great number wounded, and several prisoners taken, whilst on our side the only casualties were a slight arrow wound received by Captain Wood himself, (who killed three of the enemy with his own hand,) and nine horses also wounded by arrows. Surroonder Sahaie, who was present, again managed to effect his escape, but his brother Chyle Sahaie was killed, and his adherents were from that time completely disheartened.

But though disheartened, the rebels were not yet convinced that submission was their best policy. A party of them attacked the dâk station at Chamrapoosa, between Sumbulpore and Midnapore, and large bodies of them were still collected with hostile intentions. The Rajah of Rehracole had excited bitter animosity by delivering up to the Authorities Mudoo Gharoteea, who was said to have organized the attack on Dr. Moore and Mr. Hanson. This man, and three of his Paiks, who were captured with him, were afterwards tried, found guilty, and executed.

In the first half of January Major Bates, whose departure from Cuttack has been mentioned, arrived at Sumbulpore. He had, by the advice of Captain Leigh, taken a circuitous route, but had met with some opposition on his march, and had found great difficulty in procuring supplies. Having arrived at Sumbulpore and assumed command of all the troops in the district on the 7th January, he forced the Shergotty Pass, destroyed the breastwork which had been thrown up, killed four of the enemy, and seized a quantity of arms and ammunition. Oodunt Sahaie was holding this position.

He next destroyed the village of Kolabera, which had been a nest of rebels. The estate was now confiscated to Government, and shortly after the destruction of the village, the Ghurotea and thirteen of the most influential men gave themselves up to Major Bates. The Ghurotea was afterwards convicted of treason and hanged.

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* From Rajah of Keonjur ... ... 500 Men.
Ditto of Attghur ... ... 100 „
Ditto of Dhewkamul ... ... 200 „
Ditto of Hindole ... ... 50 „
Ditto of Talchere ... ... 100 „
From Ungool ... ... 100 „
1,050 „

I take this opportunity of mentioning that the Rajah of Keonjur has shown a most loyal spirit, and done all in his power to aid the Government.

On the 14th January Captain Leigh, taking with him 100 of the 40th Madras N. I. and 30 of the Ramghur Battalion, marched out for the purpose of attacking a body of rebels who were posted in a jungly hill and protected by stone barricades. Finding the force too small to attack this strong position in a dense jungle with any fair chance of success, Captain Leigh was about reluctantly to retire, when the enemy, emboldened by this movement, descended the hill and came out into the plain to the supposed number of about 1,500. A skirmish took place, and they again retreated into the jungle, leaving four dead. On our side one man only was slightly wounded.

Mr. Cockburn, accompanied by a wing of the 5th M. N. I. under Major Wyndham, and four guns under Captain Ellwyn, of the Madras Artillery, arrived at Sumbulpore on the 20th January, meeting with no active opposition, though it was threatened on more than one occasion. An attack was made on one of the halting places previous to his reaching it, and the provisions prepared for his force were carried off. He describes the difficulties of the route to have been very great, and bears high testimony to the manner in which all fatigues were borne and obstacles overcome by the Madras troops.

The Singhora, a pass 60 miles West of Sumbulpore, and on the road to Nagpore, was at this time forced by Captain Shakespear, who, with a Detachment of Nagpore Cavalry, attacked the insurgents, killing eleven, wounding fifteen, and taking three prisoners; but as it was necessary that this Officer should lose no time in returning to his post at Raipore, Captain Wood and Captain Woodbridge were sent out with detachments to occupy this position.

On the 12th February Captain Woodbridge having, without due caution, approached a post held by the rebels at Paharsiniegurrah, was unfortunately shot together with two sepoys of the 40th M. N. I., who were near him. On this the whole detachment were seized with panic and fled, with the exception of two sepoys, Muthoora Panday and Murtabba Khan, of the Ramghur Battalion, both of whom were wounded in an attempt to recover Captain Woodbridge's body. These men were afterwards recommended for promotion to Havildarships. Mr. Cockburn, immediately on the news reaching him, despatched a party under Captain Leigh, and prepared to take other means to retrieve the disaster; but on the 14th, Ensign Warlow attacked the position, and driving the enemy off, recovered Captain Woodbridge's body. He found them very strongly posted in a defile between two hills covered with jungle. Across the entrance of the defile they had erected a wall seven feet high and thirty feet long. Half way up the hill on the left was another stonework which commanded the one in front, whilst on the crest of the pass was a third barricade. For some considerable distance in front they had cleared away the jungle, so that any advance in that direction might at once be exposed to their full fire, and have no cover to take advantage of. Ensign Warlow, however, on approaching the position, threw out two flanking parties to his right and left, whilst a third was to advance up the gorge and attack in front as soon as the other two parties should be engaged. This judicious arrange-

ment had the desired effect. The enemy, seeing their position turned, fled without offering any resistance, leaving behind some arms and a considerable quantity of provisions.

Every means was being taken to put down the insurrection. Detachments were scattered in various parts of the district; but the nature of the country, its dense jungles and almost inaccessible hills, threw great obstacles in our way, whilst, on the other hand, they afforded cover and a ready retreat for the insurgents. A successful attack was made by Captain Nicholls, of the 5th N. I., on a position in the Burrapahar Hills, supposed to be inaccessible to regular troops. The rebels were driven from their fastness, and a store of provisions taken. In the territories of the Bamrah Rajah, Major Wyndham had destroyed several villages and re-opened the Calcutta dâk road. Detachments under Captain Knocker and Lieutenant and Adjutant Robinson, of the 40th M. N. I., were also doing good service, and Mr. Cockburn speaks highly of the zeal, intelligence and ability displayed by these Officers.

He mentions with great regret the death of Major Bates, which was a loss to the public service. After his demise Major Wyndham assumed the command, which he subsequently made over to Captain Taylor, of the 40th M. N. I., himself accompanying the Commissioner to Cuttack.

Mr. Dyer, with a small party of Orissa and Gurjat Paiks, also destroyed some villages, and captured a number of rebels. Another party at Dheogam opened the river route which had been for some months closed.

Jemadar Hurnath Singh, of the Ramghur Battalion, who had distinguished himself throughout the whole disturbances by his loyalty and bravery, was recommended for the 3rd Class Order of Merit by Mr Cockburn, and the Supreme Government granted the well-merited distinction.

Towards the end of February some degree of tranquillity began to be restored. The rebels were being hunted down in all directions, and amongst those captured were some of the Zemindars who had been principally concerned in closing the roads to Cuttack and Calcutta.

The Sebundy Levy, which had been raised amongst the Goomsurs, had arrived in Sumbulpore, and seemed likely to be a most useful force.

The ringleaders and inciters of this outbreak were, however, still at large, and might cause further disturbance.

To relieve the troops, as much as possible, from harrassing marches in the hot weather, Mr. Cockburn established three principal posts for the regular troops at the points most likely to require their presence, and arranged for eleven subordinate outposts of 25 men each of the Ramghur Battalion and the recently raised Sebundies, and having made other dispositions for the security of the district, confiscated the estates of insurgent Zemindars, and warned the friendly Zemindars against harbouring rebels, he returned to Cuttack.

His presence was no longer required at Sumbulpore, for Colonel Foster, who had been invested with the chief Civil and Military authority in the district, was immediately expected.

I have frequently had occasion to intimate my high approbation of Mr. Cockburn's conduct and services during the progress of this outbreak; but I must take the opportunity of once more recording the very high opinion I entertain of that Officer, and my appreciation of the great energy, zeal, intelligence and personal devotion which he has so conspicuously shown throughout the crisis. He has expressed his high opinion of the conduct of all the Officers who have been named in the narrative, and of the services rendered by both the 5th and 40th Madras Native Infantry with the Artillery details.

Colonel Foster, on his first arrival at Sumbulpore, wished to retain the services of a portion of the 40th Madras N. I., as well as the loyal detachment of the Ramghur Battalion, but he was shortly afterwards able to report that he could dispense with the services of all but his own regiment and the Sebundies, and for further assistance he relied on the Contingents of the various local Rajahs who were now willing and anxious to support his authority and afford every aid in the restoration of peace and order. At the time when it was proposed that a detachment of the 40th should be retained, there appeared to be a slight feeling of discontent amongst the men who had suffered most severely from the unhealthiness of the place. I allude to the subject here simply to express my conviction that there was no mutinous feeling in the corps or even in this detachment, and as I have already remarked, the regiment has done most excellent service under most trying circumstances.

Colonel Foster, with the Shekhawattee Battalion, arrived at Sumbulpore on the 20th March, and, as had been previously arranged, assumed the chief Civil and Military authority. He has been vested with the full powers of a Commissioner, and being an Officer of great experience, and one who has had very favorable opportunities of becoming acquainted with the native character, he seems well adapted for the position he is now filling.

Already has he held a very successful conference, at which all the principal Rajahs and many of the petty Chiefs attended, and he is strongly of opinion that the promise of future loyalty then made will be adhered to.

The Rajah of Patana, who had been sentenced to a fine of Rs. 1,000 for permitting the escape of the notorious rebel Oojul Sahaie (brother of Surroonder and Oodunt Sahaie) proved his loyalty by recapturing the offender, and making him over to Colonel Foster, who, therefore, recommended the remission of the fine. To this I gladly acceded, and desired that my thanks should be given to the Rajah for the service rendered.

Colonel Foster has brought to notice the services of Baboo Roop Sing Rai Bahadoor, Moonsiff of Sumbulpore, who has highly distinguished himself

by his energy and zeal, and by the general influence which he has been able to exercise. His merits will receive suitable acknowledgment.

Surroonder and Oodunt Sahaie, up to the latest date, were still at large, wandering about in the jungles, and seeking an opportunity of doing further mischief; but I feel no apprehension of any fresh outbreak in that direction, and have the utmost confidence in Colonel Foster's arrangements.

In commencing this narrative I associated the Cuttack with the Chota Nagpore division and more especially with the district of Sumbulpore; but during the whole course of the recent outbreak Cuttack may be said to have remained undisturbed. Rumours have from time to time been rife of apprehended danger; but on enquiry they have always turned out to be without foundation, and the whole of Cuttack and the Tributary Mehals has been almost totally unaffected.

The Rajah of Keonghur, in the Tributary Mehals, has rendered most constant and useful assistance during the whole course of the disturbances, and I have recommended that he should receive an additional title and a substantial addition to his revenue. His Dewan, Chunder Seekur Mohaputtee, has also proved himself a loyal friend to Government, and will not go unrewarded.

Mr. Cockburn has also most highly commended Deno Bhundoo Mahanty, Tehsildar of the Khond Maliahs. His Sebundies saved Mr. Hanson's life, and throughout the whole disburbances he has given every assistance in his power. He has already received my thanks, has been made a Deputy Magistrate, and it is in contemplation to confer a rent free village upon him.

But disturbances of a serious character were not confined to Singbhoom and Sumbulpore, but extended also into Palamow. The population of that district is composed chiefly of two tribes—the Cheroes and the Khyrwars, with a sprinkling of Coles and other savages, who took little part in the outbreak, and a few Brahmins, Rajpoots and others, who were opposed to the insurgents.

The Cheroes, a spurious family of Rajpoots, said to have originally come from Kemaon, a few centuries since, dispossessed the original reigning family and established one of their own Chieftains in their room. His descendants continued long to hold the Chiefship, and the representative of the family, the last Rajah, died within the last few years, leaving no direct heirs. The Cheroes having thus established themselves, strengthened their position by conferring Jaghirs on their followers, and numbers of these Jaghirdars, with impoverished and deeply mortgaged estates, still exist.

The Khyrwars, who are scattered not only over Palamow but over the whole of Chota Nagpore, are also settlers said to have come originally from the hills West of Rhotas. They are divided into several clans, of which the principal are the Bhogtahs, with whom alone we are now concerned. This tribe, inhabiting an elevated plateau between the high lands of Sirgoojah and the low country of Palamow, from which they are further

separated by a range of hills of which they hold the passes, and possessing almost inaccessible fastnesses, have been long known as a race of turbulent freebooters, and their late Chief died an outlaw.

On his death it was considered a wise policy to confer this territory in jaghir on his sons, Lelumber and Pitumber, with a nominal quit rent, and this policy was long successful in suppressing the natural marauding tendencies of these Chiefs. Unfortunately, however, Pitumber was at Ranchee when the outbreak took place, and thinking that here was the end of British rule, and still further confirmed in this opinion by the behaviour of the two companies of the 8th N. I., who passed through Palamow on their way to join Ummer Singh, the two brothers determined on declaring their independence, their first efforts being directed against the loyal Rajpoot Jaghirdar, Thakoorae Rughoobur Dial Singh, and his equally loyal cousin Thakoorae Kishoon Dial Singh, with whom they had long been at feud. Many of the Cheroe Jaghirdars were induced to join them partly on the promise made of placing a Cheroe Chief on the throne, partly, no doubt, in the hope of retrieving their now impoverished and decayed fortunes, and late in October a force of about 500 Bhogtahs, with others of the Khyrwar clans and a body of Cheroes, under the leadership of Lelumber and Pitumber, made an attack on Chynepore, Shapore and Lesliegunge. The attack on Chynepore, directed as has been said against the loyal Zemindars, Rughoobur Dial and Kishoon Dial Singh, on account of ancient enmities—was repulsed; but at Lesliegunge they succeeded in doing some damage, destroying the public buildings, pillaging the place, and committing some murders.

Lieutenant Graham, who was at this time officiating as Junior Assistant Commissioner in the district, having advanced with a small body of not more than 50 men, the Bhogtahs retreated into the hills of Sirgoojah, whither, in consequence of the smallness of his force, he could not pursue them, and he was obliged to await reinforcements at Chynepore. By the end of November the whole country appeared to be up in arms, and Lieutenant Graham, with his small party, was shut up and besieged in the house of Rughoobur Dial, whilst the rebels were plundering in all directions. It had been proposed to send the Shekhawattee Battalion into Palamow; but at my urgent request two companies of H. M.'s 13th L. I., which were at this time quartered at Sasseram, were directed to proceed under command of Major Cotter to the relief of Lieutenant Graham. I at the same time called upon the Deo Rajah to furnish a Contingent for service in the disturbed district.

On the 27th November the station of Rajarah had been attacked by a very large body of Bhogtahs, and Messrs. Grundy and Malzer, who were employed there on the part of the Coal Company, after holding their house as long as possible, at last with some difficulty made their escape.

The two companies, under Major Cotter, with two guns, accompanied by Mr. Baker, the Deputy Magistrate of Sasseram, crossed the Soane near Akberpore on the 30th November. Instructions meanwhile had been sent to

Lieutenant Graham, that on being relieved he was at once to fall back with the force, advancing again hereafter when he should have the means of doing so. The detachment reached Shapore on the 8th December, and were joined by Lieutenant Graham. One of the principal leaders of the insurgents, Dabee Bux Roy, was at this time captured. On the advance of the force the rebels retreated; but burnt the village of Monkah, near Palamow Fort, and destroyed the house of Bikaree Singh, a Zemindar of some influence, who had lent great assistance to Lieutenant Graham. Major Cotter was ordered to return to Sasseram *vid* Shergotty to clear the Ghauts in that direction, and Lieutenant Graham accompanied him for some distance; but the rebel force seemed to be breaking up, the capture of Dabee Bux Roy noted above had the effect of disheartening them, and the Deo Rajah, having now joined with his Contingent of 600 Matchlockmen and 100 Sowars, I permitted that Officer to return, and, advancing towards his former position, he reached Kishenpore on the 22nd December. Pulton Ghaut, which had been held by the Bhogtahs, was abandoned on his approach. The rebels also withdrew from Chynepore, having made an unsuccessful attack on Ranka Fort, where they were repulsed by Kishen Dial.

By this time Lieutenant Graham had received a further reinforcement of 600 men, supplied by the Surburakar of Sirgoojah, and was able not only to maintain his position, but to act on the offensive, and hearing that Premanund, Ilaquadar of Kondah, was in the neighbourhood, he sent out a party which surprised this Chief, the most influential leader of the Khyrwar tribe, with four of his principal men and 75 followers.

Lelumber Sahaie was still collecting men, and had lately plundered two villages; he, however, kept most carefully to the jungles, and allowed no opportunity of attacking him. Sirgoojah was also invaded by the followers of the Singroulee Rajah, a contumacious dependent of the Rewah Rajah, from whom he had no authority for thus acting.

On the 16th January Captain Dalton himself started for Palamow with 140 men M. N. I. under Major MacDonell, a small party of Ramghur Cavalry and a body of Matchlockmen under Pergunite Juggut Pal Sing, a Chief who on this and other occasions displayed very remarkable loyalty and attachment to the Government, and has been rewarded with a title, a kellut and pension. He reached Monkah on the 21st January, and being joined during the night by Lieutenant Graham, next morning, after a reconnoisance of the Palamow Fort, finding that it was held by the enemy, they determined on an immediate attack, and advancing in three columns, against which the enemy for some time kept up a brisk but ill-directed fire, succeeded in dislodging them, when they fled, leaving guns, ammunition, cattle, supplies and baggage behind them. Ten bodies of the enemy were found; our loss amounted only to one killed and two wounded. Letters to Lelumber and Pitumber Sahaie and Nuckut Manjee were found with the baggage, and

amongst them communications from Ummer Singh, promising immediate assistance from Koer Singh.

Some leading insurgents were captured about this time. Tikait Oonarao Singh, and his Dewan Shaik Beekaree, were convicted of being concerned in the rebellion, and executed.

The Commissioner remained at Lesliegunge till the 8th February, collecting supplies and making preparations, and he now determined on forcing the passes into the Bhogtah country, having with him a force of upwards of 2,000 men, whilst that of Lelumber and Pitumber were said to be much reduced and not to number more than 1.000. Meanwhile he had issued perwannahs for the attendance of the various Jaghirdars, most of whom readily responded to his call; but the most powerful and influential of them all, Baboo Bhowany Bux Rai, head of the Cheroe family, did not, for some time, make his appearance, and was said to be collecting a large force to oppose Captain Dalton, and to have entertained a number of the Ramghur mutineers. On the 3rd of February, however, he too came in, and thus removed a principal obstacle to our onward movement.

Having divided his force, Captain Dalton sent one body with Kishen Dial Sing and others to Shapore to advance against the Bogloomarah Ghaut, whilst he himself moved to the attack of the Toongaree Ghaut. As he approached this place on the 10th February, he learned that the insurgents, who had held possession of the Pass, were plundering the village of Hurnam in his immediate neighbourhood. Lieutenant Graham, with a party of Sowars, dashed on, and succeeded in intercepting the enemy, and rescuing a band of captives and a herd of cattle which they were in the act of driving off. Three prisoners were also taken, one a leader of some consequence. Two out of the three were hanged, whilst the third was kept for the sake of information, which he seemed able and willing to communicate.

No opposition was attempted to their entering the Bhogtah country, and on the 13th they reached Chemoo, on the banks of the Koel, the principal residence of the insurgent brothers, where they had a fortified house. Captain Dalton crossing the Koel, the rebels did not await his attack in the village, but retreated and took up positions behind masked breastworks of stones on the sides and ridge of a hill overhanging the village. These were carried in succession, and the enemy put to flight. A Duffadar of the Ramghur Cavalry was killed at the beginning of the fight.

The village and the fortified house were afterwards destroyed, as was Sunya, another stronghold of the rebels, close to Chemoo, which was also found deserted.

Large quantities of grain were seized, as well as herds of cattle; and several herdsmen, who had been captured by the rebels, were released.

The Commissioner remained in the Bhogtah country till the 23rd of ebruary, but was not successful in capturing the ringleaders, Lelumber and

Pitumber. Parties were constantly sent out in all directions, who penetrated to their hill and jungle fastnesses, in some instances, as was evident, just as the fugitives had made their escape. A few influential men were taken; but neither threats nor promises had any effect in inducing them to reveal the hiding-places of their Chiefs.

A full retaliation was, however, exacted for all the mischief done by them. Their villages were destroyed, their goods and cattle seized, and their estates confiscated to the state; but whilst stern justice was thus meted out to the inciters of this rebellion, every endeavour was made to conciliate their less guilty followers and the inhabitants of the country, which now seemed to be gradually settling down.

In the Nowaghurh Hills a body of rebels was collected in the middle of March under Gunput Rai and Bishonauth Sahaie. Captain Dalton proceeded to Lohurdugga with the intention of attacking them, but falling ill was obliged to depute the duty to Captain Oakes, who, with a party consisting of Madras Rifles, Ramghur Irregular Cavalry, and 160 of the Cole and Sonthal Levy, under the command of Captain Nation, by a rapid march succeeded in surrounding the enemy, who were so completely surprised that they made no resistance. Bishonauth Sahaie was captured on the spot, and Gunput Rai, who succeeded for the time in making his escape, was soon taken and brought in by some Zemindars and Matchlockmen, who had been sent in pursuit. These rebels were afterwards tried, found guilty and executed.

Nothing worthy of being recorded has since happened in the district of Palamow, and the restoration of complete tranquillity and confidence seems now only to be a question of time. Lelumber and Pitumber Sahaie are still at large, miserable fugitives deserted by their followers, and the Commissioner is of opinion that no further danger need be apprehended from them.

The still disturbed state of the district of Shahabad cannot, however, but give cause for anxiety in the direction of Palamow, and indeed late accounts state that some bodies of mutinous sepoys have made their way into that district. It would appear, however, as if they had resorted thither in despair, and a recent letter from the Commissioner describes them as disheartened and utterly disorganized, and apparently capable of doing little mischief.

I must not quit the subject without recording my high admiration of the conduct of Lieutenant Graham, who, without another Englishman near him, surrounded by thousands of the enemy, never thought of a retreat, and by maintaining his post, prevented the district from falling entirely into the hands of the insurgents. I have, in the course of the narrative, shown the nature of the services he has rendered, and he is still most usefully employed in the tranquillization of the district.

The essential services rendered by the Thakooraes Rughoobur Dial Singh and Kishoon Dial Singh have appeared in the course of the narrative, and

Captain Dalton and Lieutenant Graham urgently put forward their claims for special reward, which assuredly will not be disregarded. Lieutenant Graham also speaks in terms of praise of the conduct in the field of Rampertab Singh, Karpurdauz of Kishoon Dial Singh.

Baboo Shew Churn Rai, Jaghirdar of Nowagurh, gave protection to the native officials who, with the Government treasure and record, fled from Lesliegunge when it was attacked. He also preserved order in his own villages, and gave efficient assistance whenever called upon.

Koonwar Beekharee Singh, of Munikah, one of the Cheroe Jaghirdars, proved himself from first to last a loyal and faithful subject of Government. He was one of the first to join Lieutenant Graham, and his information was of great assistance. His house and property were destroyed by the insurgents, and his family only saved by some friendly Coles.

All these have been specially recommended to the Supreme Government for rewards adequate to their merits.

Captain Dalton also mentions approvingly the names of the Jaghirdars noted below.*

My estimation of the services rendered by the Deo Rajah has been recorded in a separate minute.†

I have thus, necessarily, at some little length, entered into the history of events in the districts of Singbhoom, Sumbulpore and Palamow. In the rest of the division nothing worthy of mention more than has been already noticed has happened since the re-occupation of Hazareebaugh and Ranchee.

Captain Dalton, the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, has given me complete satisfaction, during the whole course of the disturbances. I have explained under what circumstances certain of the districts included in the Commissionership were temporarily placed under other jurisdictions, and that this arose from the nature of the country, and from the simultaneous outbreak of insurrection in parts of the division widely separated and difficult of access, not from any incompetency on the part of Captain Dalton.

I have named, in the course of the narrative, those Officers whom I consider to have specially distinguished themselves, and I have also recorded the names of Native Chiefs and others whose services have been prominently

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Koonwar Shew Churn Singh, of Ludee.
Baboo Dabie Bux Singh, of Narnoodug.
Deonarain Singh, of Bamundeeh.
Deonauth Singh, Karpurdauz of the Bhuya of Oontaree.
Akhourie Gowrie Churn Ram, Kanoongoe of Chundeger Sutgowan.
Mowar Surrubjeet Singh, of Munatoo.

† Since the above was written his services have been recognized by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, who has conferred on the Rajah the title of Maharajah with a suitable kellut, "as an acknowledgment of his steady devotion to the British Government, and of the services rendered by him during the late disturbances."

brought forward. I now add below a further list* of those who have been considered highly deserving of the approbation of Government, some of whom have also received presents, not as an adequate recompense for, but rather as a recognition of, their loyalty.

BHAUGULPORE DIVISION.

The division of Bhaugulpore, though not containing within itself the same apparent elements of danger as the neighbouring division of Patna, yet was by no means free from its own causes for distrust and apprehension. Its districts as in Patna command both sides of the Ganges; its garrisons, at the commencement of the outbreak, were all native; the 5th Irregulars, at the sudder station itself, long a subject of anxiety, at length broke out into open mutiny; the Head Quarters of the 32nd N. I., at Bowsee, remained loyal, but were a source of constant uneasiness, whilst two considerable detachments of the same regiment at different stations did actually mutiny, and caused great confusion in a part of the division.

If there was no great centre of supposed disaffection like the city of Patna, yet it must be borne in mind that this division includes the but lately tranquillized Sonthal Pergunnahs, where, though the result has proved that no such apprehension need have been entertained, it was but natural to expect that in the presence of disturbing causes, such as the past few months have produced, some excitement would at least have been called forth. But in Bhaugulpore, whenever an interruption has occurred to the general peace of the division, it has been, not from any disaffection on the part of the inhabitants, but from what may be called foreign causes; and whenever the immediate cause of disturbance has passed away, the disturbance has passed away with it. Very great praise is due to the Commissioner of this division, Mr. Yule, to whose exertions and the universal support and sympathy which his character and conduct have evoked, the general tranquillity and security of this division are almost entirely to be attributed.

For some considerable time, after the first outbreak of the mutinies, nothing noteworthy occurred in this division, except the treacherous murder of Sir Norman Leslie at Rohnee, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, nor did this seem to be any evidence of wide-spread disaffection amongst the troopers of the 5th Irregular Cavalry, but rather to have been the result of some personal ill-feeling on the part of the three troopers who made the savage assault on their Officers, and who were discovered and brought to justice,

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* Pergunite Juggut Pal, of Pittoria.
Buraik Hurry Singh.
Emaum Bux Khan.
Buraik Jhubboo Singh.
Thakoor Bheem Singh.
Chummur Singh.
Bichan Misser.

Maharajah Juggernauth Sahie Deo, of Chota Nagpore.
His 3 Nephews { Lall Opendernath Sahie. Lall Mohendernath Sahie. Lall Mokoondnath Sahie.
His Cousin ... Thakoor Judoonath Sahie.

through the instrumentality of Emam Khan the Woordie Major, and some of the troopers of the corps, the former obstinately declining the reward which had been offered for the apprehension of the perpetrators of the deed. A handsome sword was subsequently presented to him.

The mutiny of the three regiments at Dinapore caused considerable alarm in the division, but all remained quiet.

At the end of July, orders were sent up from the Supreme Government to disarm the 5th Irregulars at Bhaugulpore; but the Commissioner's very strong remonstrances, made through me, prevented this step being taken, nor, though subsequent events proved that the major portion of the corps was disloyal, were the arguments of the Commissioner without a considerable show of reason, particularly those which urged the impossibility of simultaneously disarming the different small detachments scattered about the division, and the consequent danger that would arise to the European Officers at the various out-stations.

Previous to the Dinapore mutiny the Commissioner had considered the presence of European troops in his division unnecessary; but now, looking to the importance of his position on the Ganges, and to the danger that might possibly arise from a mutiny of the 5th Irregulars and 32nd N. I, he thought it right to detain 100 men of H. M.'s 5th Fusiliers at Bhaugulpore, as well as to send 50 to Monghyr, thereby allaying a panic which had previously prevailed at the latter place.

On the 14th August, at midnight, the 5th Irregulars mutinied and left the station, without, however, doing any mischief. They moved off to Rohnee, where they were joined by the detachment of their Regiment, and thence, (having extorted Rs. 12,000 from the inhabitants,) to Bowsee, which place they passed on the 16th. The 32nd N. I. refused to aid them, and by their fidelity saved the stations of Bowsee and Deoghur. A messenger, at the risk of his life, conveyed to Colonel Burney, at Bowsee, the intelligence of the mutiny, arriving just half an hour before the troopers. He received a reward of Rs. 1000. The Authorities at Deoghur were similarly warned by a messenger, who walked eighty miles in thirty hours, and who was also rewarded. The Sowars, failing in their attempt to corrupt this regiment, proceeded Westward by very rapid marches. The division in other respects remained tranquil, except from a little plundering by the escaped convicts from Gya, whilst on the Purneah side of the river uneasiness was felt from the proximity of the 73rd N. I. at Julpigoree.

The conduct of Baboo Shamalanund Mookerjee at Nya Doomka was deserving of much praise. Distrusting the Sowars of the 5th Irregulars at that station, he managed to send the treasure (Rs. 4,000) and the prisoners to Sooree. The acknowledgments of Government were communicated to him. Lieutenant Boddam, of the Artillery, whose name has been previously mentioned, received the special thanks of Government for the part taken by him in preserving order in the Southern district.

At this time the Commissioner recommended the enlistment of a body of Sonthals for Police purposes. This, under the sanction of the Supreme Government, has been carried out, and there is reason to believe that they will be a useful force, and that the policy of employing men from these tribes will have a favorable result.

After the affair of the 5th Irregulars, nothing worthy of being recorded occurred till the 9th October, when a detachment of the 32nd N. I. suddenly broke out into mutiny, murdered their Commanding Officer, Lieutenant Cooper, and Mr. Ronald, the Assistant Commissioner, and having plundered the bazar, marched off to Rohnee and thence to the Westward, following the same route as that taken by the 5th Irregulars.

Some of the circumstances attending this outbreak are worth recording as illustrating the unaccountable conduct which has on many occasions been displayed by the sepoys during the late outbreak. Lieutenants Cooper and Rannie and Mr. Ronald, the Assistant Commissioner, were all surprised in the same bungalow, which the sepoys completely surrounded. Lieutenant Cooper was an Officer who implicitly trusted his men, was constantly with them in familiar intercourse, and appeared to be an object of sincere attachment. Mr. Ronald was an utter stranger to them; whilst Lieutenant Rannie, though of course well known to the men, took no particular pains to please them, and, as I am informed, appeared in no way to be a favorite with them. Yet him they specially spared, calling out to him by name to come out of the bungalow, and allowing him to leave the place unmolested, whilst they ruthlessly murdered their friend Lieutenant Cooper, and the stranger Mr. Ronald, of whom they could know nothing bad or good. Lieutenant Cooper was an Officer of great promise, and had received my thanks for his judicious conduct on the occasion of Deoghur being threatened by the 5th Irregulars, when, in the absence of the Civil Authorities, he had maintained confidence by opening the Cutcherry and carrying on the current duties.

The Head Quarters of the 32nd N. I. had meanwhile marched from Bowsee to Raneegunge, and notwithstanding attempts made to tamper with them during the march, on arriving at the latter place they quietly, and of their own accord, surrendered their arms.

A 2nd detachment of the corps mutinied at Rampore Haut as has been elsewhere detailed. On reaching the Bhaugulpore division they followed in the footsteps of the 1st detachment, but without committing any marked outrages.

Some dacoities occurred in the neighbourhood of Deoghur in consequence of the unsettled state of affairs; but order was very soon restored in this direction.

About the end of October sanction was given by the Supreme Government to a scheme which originated with Mr. Kerry, an Indigo Planter in the Purneah district, who proposed to raise a corps of the Parbutteeas,

inhabiting the Morung, which divides our territories from Nepal. Mr. Kerry was requested to commence enlisting these men, and subsequently an Officer has been appointed to the charge of them, and an establishment sanctioned on the same scale as the Bengal Police Battalion. The experiment seems to promise to be very successful. Great scarcity prevailed in the Monghyr district, and in consequence there was an increase in the number of felonies, and this cause continued to operate for a considerable time. The stoppage of railway and other works consequent on the disturbances created extensive distress, and later in the year and at the commencement of the present year, several deaths from starvation are said to have taken place. An increase of crime was naturally to be expected ; but this can only remotely be traced to the prevailing disturbances.

Early in November I despatched 100 Sailors to Purneah for the protection of that place in anticipation of the not improbable contingency of an outbreak at Julpigoree.

These men, as will be seen in the sequel, under their gallant Commander, Captain Burbank, did most excellent and useful service.

On the 24th November I telegraphed to Mr. Yule, the Commissioner, the intelligence of the mutiny at Chittagong, and on the following day I announced the outbreak at Dacca, thinking it very possible that these events, the latter in particular, might bring matters to a crisis at Julpigoree, and thus affect the peace of the Purneah district. It was, of course, to be expected that the detachment which had escaped from Dacca would endeavour to make its way to the Head Quarters of its regiment. At Julpigoree were not only the 73rd N. I. but two Resallahs of the 11th Irregular Cavalry. What was expected actually happened ; the companies from Dacca marched straight for Julpigoree, but before they came near it the 11th Irregulars mutinied and went off in the direction of Purneah. Thus much is necessary to explain Mr. Yule's movements, which will here be very briefly detailed. Having summoned the detachment of H. M.'s 5th Fusiliers (50 men) from Monghyr (the services of the detachment at Bhaugulpore itself had been previously dispensed with) he left Bhaugulpore on the 29th November, and taking the 100 Sailors under Captain Burbank, he moved to Kissengunge as the point from which he could most readily and effectually act in any direction.

With him followed all the Europeans in the division, Planters, Civil Officers, &c., well mounted and armed, forming a by no means insignificant body of most willing and cheerful volunteers. With remarkable energy he had collected not less than eighty elephants, and with his little army he was now ready for any thing that might happen.

On the 4th and 5th December two different detachments of the 11th mutinied, and went off. On the 9th news reached Kissengunge that they had passed to the Southward of that place. Mr. Yule, putting his men on elephants, marched all night, accomplished the distance to Purneah (40 miles) before daylight, and met the sowars, who were leisurely marching into the

place. They refused to face his force, and retired a few miles. The Commissioner followed, and on the morning of the 11th came up with them just as they were preparing to march. On this occasion they fought with a resolution worthy of a better cause, some of them, and a Ressaldar in particular, charging up to the steady little squares which formed in admirable order to receive them, and falling dead on the bayonets: Eighteen or twenty bodies were afterwards found on the field and in the neighbouring jungle. Under cover of a heavy fog they now retired, carrying with them many wounded. One man was taken and hung. Not a single casualty occurred on our side.

On the morning of the 12th the Commissioner, having received information that the sowars intended crossing the Koosee to Nathpore, started to intercept them, and in forty-five hours accomplished the 50 miles to that place, including the crossing of the Koosee with its numerous and extensive quick-sands. Arrived here, and having halted a few days, he learnt that the sowars had entered the Nepal Morung, and were at Chutra, 36 miles North of Nathpore, and as he had received an express from Julpigoree, urgently requesting aid against the Dacca mutineers, he determined on moving in that direction *vid* Kissengunge, which (a distance of 64 miles) he reached in thirty-six hours, and on the 22nd December proceeded to Titalyah, and afterwards to a post recommended by the Julpigoree authorities between Silligoree and Punkabaree. Having waited here till the 26th without further intelligence, he determined on moving to Chowa Ghaut on the Teesta, where the Dacca party were expected to cross. On nearing the Ghaut he came in sight of the enemy's encampment in a position unfavorable for an attack, and withdrawing into the jungle, established his force on the path by which, as he was told, the enemy must pass. They, however, evaded him at night, taking an unfrequented bye-path, and on the morning of the 28th he learned that they had crossed the Mahanuddee and were making for the Darjeeling road. Mr. Yule, leaving his camp standing, took up a position on the road, and after waiting some hours and seeing nothing of them, had just ordered his men back to camp, when the rebels were seen crossing the road at a little distance off. So rapid was their rush across the small open space from jungle to jungle that Mr. Yule's advanced party had only time to fire a volley which killed one straggler before they again disappeared in the jungle, and the pursuit, which Captain Burbank continued for two or three miles, was hopeless and unsuccessful.

The fugitives having thus made good their escape into the forest, Mr. Yule moved parallel with them on the outskirts to prevent their making any inroad into Purneah, reached the Koosee opposite Nathpore on the very same day that they formed a junction with the sowars at Chuttra.

An attack planned by Mr. Yule on the position at Chuttra failed in consequence of the rebels making a sudden retreat across the Koosee at a most difficult ford, where many of their horses, unable to reach the opposite bank, were abandoned. Major Richardson, who was watching the opposite

bank lower down, was too late to intercept them, and indeed they were in a country where it was impossible for Cavalry to act with effect, and, as has been related in the Patna narrative, they now got off through the Nepal Terai, and eventually made their way into Oude.

The very greatest credit attaches to Mr. Yule for the manner in which his whole expedition was conducted. His own report of his proceedings, as furnished to Government, has been published, and the present slight sketch is intended not to give any adequate representation of Mr. Yule's services, but by an unembellished detail to keep up the thread of the narrative. Circumstances over which he could have no control prevented him from giving the rebels the severe lesson they would have received had the attack on Chuttra succeeded; but in thus keeping his division free from all outrage, he did all and more than could have been expected with the means at his disposal. Very much of his success is attributable to the tact and judgment he evinced in collecting and maintaining the means of transport and supply for his little force, and much to the personal popularity which caused all assistance to be lent to him with so much alacrity and cheerfulness. I must not omit to mention the names of those to whom the Commissioner was greatly indebted for such assistance. These were Messrs. F. B. Drummond and Simson, of the Civil Service, Messrs. Wood and Braddon, Assistant Commissioners, Mr. St. George, of the Railway, Mr. Alexander, Mr. G. Waller and his two sons Messrs. F. and R. Waller, and Messrs. Burford and Cornish.

Lelanund Singh, of Bunnalee, and his co-sharer (a minor) supplied the Europeans most munificently and refused all payment. Mr. A. Forbes, of Sultanpore, was most liberal in his supplies, as were Meer Mahomed Tuckee, of Peeraha, Pertaub Singh through his manager, Mr. J. J. Cave, and Mr. De Courcy. Rajah Ahmed Reza, of Sooryapore, and Mahomed Fyzbux, of Dhubailee, also gave great assistance with the utmost readiness, and the two petty Mussulman Millickdars of Arrooreea and Chuttergachee each presented two fat cows for the use of the men.*

Since these occurrences Bhaugulpore has remained undisturbed, and nothing worthy of notice has been recorded.

RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.

The division of Rajshahye would in itself have given little cause for uneasiness during the recent disturbances. Its inhabitants are of a quiet peace-loving disposition, and for very many years past it has not been necessary to quarter a soldier in the division. It was only within a few months previous to the mutinies, that a native regiment was stationed at Julpigoree, in the Rungpore district, not, however, from any necessity for

* I have omitted to mention in its proper place in the narrative that Moulavie Mahomed Rufeq Khan—Principal Sudder Ameen of Monghyr—received special commendation for his personal exertions in maintaining order in the interior of the District.

the coercion of the inhabitants, but with a view to the repression of inroads which seemed to be threatened by the Bhooteeas along the frontier. It is to the presence of this regiment and of the detachment of the 11th Irregular Cavalry, that any anxiety for the tranquillity of the district has been caused ;—and though this corps, the 73rd, is one of the very few in the Bengal army that still retains its arms, yet, as has been related in the preceding narrative, continual apprehensions were entertained of its loyalty, nor has it been without the exercise of the greatest courage, patience, tact and judgment on the part of the Officers, that an outbreak has been prevented ; whilst its three companies at Dacca resisted an attempt to disarm them, and breaking out into open mutiny, excited great alarm in the districts of Dinagepore and Rungpore, and though failing to induce the main body of their own regiment to join them—were the ultimate and exciting cause of the defection and mutiny of the two Ressallahs of the 11th Irregulars at Julpigoree.

Early in the outbreak a meeting of the Zemindars and other inhabitants of the division forwarded to the Government of India resolutions expressing loyalty and determination to aid the Government in the maintenance of order, for which the acknowledgments of the Governor General in Council were returned.

In July a few arrests were made of sepoys and others, and in the latter part of the month a plot was said to have been discovered for murdering the Officers of the 73rd Regiment at mess. Some sepoys were in consequence arrested and sent to Calcutta for trial by court martial, and about the end of August eighteen Mahomedan troopers of the 11th Irregulars were disarmed and sent to Berhampore.

Early in September an offer made by the Manager of Messrs. Watson and Co.'s factories, to raise a small force of European Volunteer Cavalry for service, in case of need, was accepted with thanks. A small but very effective body, consisting of Indigo Planters and Civil Officers, has since been raised and organized at Rampore Bauleah, and an Officer deputed to superintend their drill, &c.

Cases of individual disaffection occurred from time to time in the regiment at Julpigoree, as for instance in the first week in November, a sepoy loaded his musket and threatened to shoot any European Officer who should come near him. He was secured after jumping into the river, and on trial sentenced to transportation for life. Some few others whom he named as implicated in a plot were dismissed. About this time Colonel Sherer, Commanding the Regiment, commenced to entertain Goorkha recruits with a view of introducing a neutralizing element into his corps.

All remained quiet in the division till the end of November, when news of the outbreak at Dacca reached Julpigoree, and great anxiety was naturally felt for the loyalty of the whole regiment, particularly as it was expected that the mutineers would march on the latter station. Immediately on the intelligence reaching Darjeeling, Captain Curzon, with 100 Europeans

and 300 trained Goorkhas, proceeded towards Julpigoree, which they reached on the 6th December. In the meantime a force from the 73rd N. I., who seemed to show no sympathy with their mutinous brethren, and one Ressallah of the 11th Irregular Cavalry, had been sent out to Madurgunge to intercept the Dacca party, in case of their approaching the station. On the night of the 4th December the Ressallah, which was left behind, took themselves off, sending intelligence of their movements to their comrades at Madargunge, who followed on the night of the 5th, and having formed a junction with the first party, the whole body made a hasty retreat out of the division and entered, as has been previously narrated, the Purneah district. On the 9th two sowars who had been captured were blown away from guns in the presence of the 73rd, who evinced no sympathy with them. The Dacca companies meanwhile having crossed the Berhampooter, not very far from Bugwah Ghaut, murdering an unfortunate Burkundaz who attempted to oppose them, and entered the Rungpore district on the 30th November, and finding there was little hope of a successful advance on Julpigoree, they entered the Bhootan Frontier about the 8th December. It was determined that an attack should be made on them here; and accordingly Captain Curzon moved out with a party of Europeans and Goorkhas, accompanied by the Joint Magistrate, Mr. Gordon, who had previously made a personal reconnoisance of the enemy's camp, and marching all night reached the neighbourhood of the enemy's position before daylight on the morning of the 12th December. A dense fog and a want of accurate knowledge of the ground prevented their advancing for some time after day had dawned, but as soon as the fog lifted, having got close to the mutineers, they found them much more strongly posted than they expected. Advancing as rapidly as was possible across a belt of very heavy sand, and dashing through a rapid stream some four feet deep, they came on another wide belt of sand, where they were exposed without protection to the fire of the rebels, who were drawn up on the high perpendicular bank of a second stream, awaiting their approach.

A surprise had been calculated on, but this had failed; the party under Captain Curzon was very small, and with the almost insurmountable obstacle in front, an advance would have been very rash and almost certain to end in disaster, and consequently after the exchange of a few shots, it was determined that the attack should be abandoned, and the retirement was effected without any loss, except two men slightly wounded.

The mutineers soon afterwards left this position, and as has been related in the narrative of the Bhaugulpore division, they crossed the Teesta on the 26th of December, and effected their escape into the Nepal Terai. Mr. Gordon used every effort to prevent their crossing; but misled by false information, and deceived by the treachery of the Bhooteah Soobah of Mynagoree, who, whilst making all sorts of professions to that gentleman, was really lending all his aid to the sepoys, and with the difficulties to contend against

which the country itself presented, covered as it was with dense jungle, he was unable to oppose any serious obstacle to their progress.

The Hon'ble Captain Curzon's proceedings have no doubt been applauded by the Military Authorities. His prompt descent from Darjeeling and subsequent vigilance and conduct probably saved Julpigoree from a mutiny of the 73rd N. I. Mr. Gordon has displayed a great deal of courage, zeal and energy, as well as discretion during a very critical period, and I have every reason to express satisfaction at his conduct.

As soon as the news of the Dacca mutiny reached Calcutta, I lost no time in despatching 100 European Sailors with guns to each of the stations of Rungpore and Dinagepore. These proceeding *vid* Bugwah Ghaut (on the Burrampooter) reached these stations on the 15th and 20th December respectively, and I now felt no further anxiety for the division.

Even had the 73rd been disposed to rise, the force at Julpigoree itself was capable of putting down any disturbance there, whilst the presence of these bodies of Europeans was sufficient to prevent any risk of attack on the two stations at which they were posted.

Anxiety was at first felt for the district of Pubna, as it was thought not improbable that the Dacca mutineers might cross to Serajgunge *en route* to the North West, and more particularly so with the prospect of plunder which that rich and important mart held out. Mr. Ravenshaw, the Magistrate, sent a hasty summons to all the Planters and other Europeans in his district, which was most promptly responded to, and a well-mounted and equipped body of horsemen soon collected at the sudder station, and moved at once to Serajgunge, where Mr. Barry had fortified his house, and with a small gun boat on the river was prepared to resist all comers. He had previously been furnished by Government with a couple of 3-lb. howitzers, with other arms and a supply of ammunition. My thanks were given to all the gentlemen who took part in this expedition,* and I highly approved of the energy displayed by Mr. Ravenshaw, who accompanied the party. The Commissioner of the division also brought to my notice the name of Bejoy Govind Chowdry, Zemindar of Tautaparrah, who offered to place guards at his own expense between Dacca and Pubna to prevent the mutineers from advancing on the latter place. This gentleman also received my warm acknowledgments for his loyalty.

In the Rungpore district the name of Rance Surmonoye. Zemindar of Baharbund, was conspicuously mentioned as having given assistance and supplies for the parties of Sailors on their arrival at Bugwah Ghaut. At a time when it was feared that Rungpore would be attacked by the mutineers, Messrs. Featherstonhaugh and Proby had been entrusted with the treasure,

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* Messrs. Smallwood, Harvey, Stevenson, Debnam, Kenny Junior, Sheriff, Doyle, Dubois, Eddis, Saupin, Ferrier and Tripp.

which they undertook to convey to a place of safety. They received subsequently a reward of Rs. 500 each.

Since the mutiny of the detachment of Cavalry and the escape of the Dacca mutineers from the district, everything has remained perfectly tranquil, and nothing has occurred which seems deserving of notice.

NUDDEA DIVISION.

The Nuddea division, if it has escaped the active disturbances, either foreign or internal, which have more or less unsettled the majority of the provinces of Bengal, has not been exempted from its own peculiar share of anxiety, but has been affected both directly and indirectly by the general disturbing causes,—directly by the presence in the neighbourhood of Calcutta and of Moorshedabad of portions of the native army which has probably in most instances been the starting point of the panics, groundless as I have before said, and as I truly believe, but hardly perhaps unreasonable, to which the European portion of the inhabitants of Calcutta and other parts of the division have been frequently subject;—indirectly by the constant arrival in Calcutta of large bodies of European troops, which has been the occasional source of inconvenience to the inhabitants of Calcutta generally, and to the native inhabitants in their turn a more intelligible source of panic, rendering necessary a large increase to the Police force.

Nor must it be forgotten that it was in this division that the first symptoms were displayed of the coming mutiny which was so soon to destroy the hitherto trusted army of Bengal. It has been from the two points in the division—Berhampore and Barrackpore—the one the Military Cantonment of Moorshedabad, the other the Head Quarters of the division which supplies the native guards for the town of Calcutta,—where these symptoms first showed themselves, that any apprehension has arisen, and in both cases was to be added the danger, such as it was, of the neighbourhood of large native cities, and in the case of Moorshedabad in particular, a large Mahomedan population, together with whatever prestige attached to the residence there of the descendant of the old rulers of Bengal. I must do the Nawab the justice to say that he has throughout conducted himself with the utmost loyalty, giving all the assistance in his power, and always showing himself ready to anticipate any requisition on the part of Government.

In the portion of my narrative which refers to this division, it will be necessary for me to record but very little; the districts generally have been perfectly tranquil, and furnish little matter to remark upon. The events connected with the insubordination and punishment of the two Regiments, the 19th and the 84th, do not come within my province, even had they not already been so fully discussed as to render all further notice unnecessary, and the same may be said of the disarming of the whole body of the native troops both at Barrackpore and Calcutta, and the raising of the body of European Volunteer Guards at the Presidency.

As soon as the events at Meerut and Delhi became fully known, loyal addresses were presented by the various communities of Calcutta and the neighbourhood, and all classes showed themselves well affected to Government. The disarming of the native troops took place without any difficulty on the 14th June; numbers of deserters from various sepoy regiments were said to be wandering about the different districts, but a strict enquiry showed that these reports were very much exaggerated. A complete list of such deserters was published, and served to allay the apprehension that had been felt. At Berhampore all was quiet up to the 23rd of June, though some seditious placards had been posted up in the city of Moorshedabad. On that day a panic occurred from an unfounded belief that the 63rd N. I. and the 11th Irregular Cavalry, which were stationed there, had mutinied. The Nawab lent his assistance to the Authorities, and the fears passed away. The feeling of confidence was secured by the despatch to Berhampore of detachments of H. M.'s 84th and 25th Regiments, of whom part were sent by steam to Alatolee, on the right bank of the Ganges, and thence conveyed by elephants and carriages rapidly and secretly to their destination. Another part were sent up in break vans with four horses each, and notwithstanding the season, arrived speedily and unexpectedly at Berhampore. In this too the Nawab lent his assistance by providing horses, elephants, &c. A plot was discovered amongst the men of the Nujeeb Guard at Jessore in which a jemadar and two sepoys were principally concerned. The jemadar was hung and the sepoys sentenced to transportation for life. Both these men committed suicide by hanging themselves in their cell the night before they were to have been sent away from the station.

The Police was strengthened through the whole division, and more particularly in the 24-Pergunnahs.

Up to the end of July all was quiet. At Jingergatchea, near Jessore, a Police jemadar named Mahomed Ali had circulated a religious proclamation to the effect that the day of judgment was at hand. The Commissioner attached little importance to this foolish act, but further enquiries were directed to be set on foot.

Various public buildings in Calcutta were at this time assigned for the use of European troops now shortly expected to arrive. An uneasy feeling was abroad in consequence of a belief that very large purchases of arms had been made by natives, and that these arms were concealed in the city. On careful enquiry by the Commissioner of Police the reports were found to have been greatly exaggerated, though considerable sales had no doubt taken place; the native gunsmiths voluntarily rendered their stock to the Commissioner of Police, and all precautions were taken against any possible danger that might arise during the approaching Mohurrum.

Great alarms existed amongst the Mahomedan population regarding imaginary violent measures that were to be taken against them during their

festival. The Magistrates, as well as the influential Mussulman gentlemen, were requested to point out to them the groundlessness of these delusions.

The news of the mutiny at Dinapore reached Calcutta at the end of July, and it was of obvious moment to disarm the 63rd Regiment N. I. and the 11th Irregular Cavalry, who were assuredly not to be trusted. H. M.'s 90th Regiment were at this time on their way to the Upper Provinces, and a portion was allowed to make a temporary divergence for the purpose.

The disarming was carried out without difficulty. The Cavalry exhibited a spirit of insubordination, and were deprived of their horses as well as their arms. The Nawab also took this opportunity of disarming his own troops, which was done in a manner very creditable to both the Nawab and the Governor General's Agent. Subsequently, as our disarmed soldiers were reported to be making enquiries about arms in the city of Moorshedabad, it was determined that the city too should be disarmed, and the Magistrate was able to effect this without the aid of European troops. He seized a considerable number of wall and field pieces and 2,000 small arms. All this was done in the first few days of August.

In Calcutta, the Bukr-Eed had passed off quietly, and there was no cause for apprehension; but it was found necessary to place a prohibition on the sale of copper caps to natives by European firms, and thus to prevent them from being sent up country and disposed of to the mutineers.

The Commissioner of Police was allowed, at his own suggestion, to have two field pieces placed in the Police compound, with a supply of ammunition, for the purpose of training Sailors. This has been found a most useful measure with reference to the parties of Sailors that have been sent to various stations, and the Commissioner has been constantly able to furnish men with some training in the use of Artillery for these Marine Brigades. During the month of August, and indeed at various other times since that period, reports were in circulation that large bodies of up country natives were coming down towards Calcutta, both in boats and by land. The reports, on enquiry, were always found to be grossly exaggerated. As a precautionary measure an establishment was allowed for the purpose of searching all boats, and the Police at the entrance of the Bhaugeeruttoe river was strengthened. In Calcutta itself an addition of 60 men was made to the European Police. The Mohurrum, which took place at the end of August, passed off more quietly than usual. An address was subsequently presented by the leading Mahomedans, thanking Government for the means which had been taken to preserve order; but no doubt a great part of the credit is due to the population themselves, who endeavoured to prove their loyalty by their moderation on the occasion.*

In parts of the Jessore districts some sort of panic seemed to exist. In September one hundred stand of arms were sent for distribution amongst the Planters in that district. Various arrests of followers of the King of Oude at Baraset and elsewhere took place during this month, as well as at

other times both previous and subsequent, but I need do no more than allude to this.

Early in October the Commissioner of the division was authorized to raise one hundred men for Police purposes at the sudder station of each district. By the end of October and beginning of November considerable bodies of European troops had begun to arrive, and a temporary increase to the European Police Constables became necessary.

In this month, at the representation of the Superintendent of the Allipore Jail, a European guard was sanctioned, and the disarmed native guard, hitherto furnished by the Calcutta Militia, was altogether withdrawn.

I have before alluded to the disturbances caused by the arrival of large bodies of European troops in Calcutta. I may pass over these without lengthened detail, mentioning that the Commissioner of the district reported that the troops stationed at Barrackpore were creating a very uneasy feeling amongst the respectable natives by entering zenanas and insulting the females, &c., whilst in Calcutta some serious affrays took place. On the night of the 29th of November in particular, a fight in the Bow Bazar between several hundreds of Soldiers and Sailors, in which the recently organized Marine Police proved very useful. Again, on the night of December 2nd, an affray took place in which a Police Inspector was severely injured. The Grand Jury of the Supreme Court afterwards made a presentment on the subject. It was no doubt difficult to exercise an efficient control over the troops, scattered as they were over the whole town, at intervals of miles; the facilities for procuring liquor were also very great. Under the orders of the Governor General in Council all possible means were taken to lessen the latter evil. The Commissioner of Police caused all liquor shops to be closed at 5 P. M., whilst the Military authorities opened a temporary place of amusement in a central position, where books and papers were provided for the men, and good and wholesome liquor was obtainable. Whilst I am on this subject, I must mention that as late as in the first week of May 1858, very serious disturbances occurred in the town; these were caused by the recruits for the Hon'ble Company's Cavalry who had recently arrived in India, and it was even necessary to have a large mounted patrol on duty every night. The recruits have now all left Calcutta, and order has been consequently restored.

Assaults by Europeans on the native (disarmed) sentries at the gates of Government House had about this time become almost nightly occurrences, and to prevent them a European Serjeant was obliged to be constantly patrolling. At the end of December some uneasiness was felt at Berhampore on account of the sepoys at the station, who were supposed to be plotting. I therefore despatched a party of 100 European Sailors to that station.

At the beginning of February, an intense panic was said to have seized on the artisans and native servants in Calcutta, who expected to be forcibly seized and sent to the Upper Provinces. This may not improbably have arisen from the

impressment bill passed about that time, which, however, it was never intended to enforce in Calcutta or its neighbourhood.

It having been reported that some sepoys, who after a short imprisonment had been released from the Allipore jail, were being entertained as lattiáls, means were taken to prevent a recurrence of this.

On the 2nd March occurred one of the almost inexplicable panics to which Calcutta has been from time to time exposed. It was, I believe, represented to the Hon'ble the President in Council that an attempt was to be made to arm the guard which in the course of the usual monthly relief would march down from Barrackpore to Calcutta. A house was indicated (that of the Nawab of Chitpore) where the arms were said to be concealed. Under Mr. Dorin's orders, the march of the guard was stopped, and a strict search was made in the house named; but I understand that no trace of the arms could be discovered, and that the whole story was subsequently discredited.

As the anniversaries of the outbreak of 1857 approached, rumours of various kinds were set afloat, and considerable uneasiness was felt in this and other divisions, in consequence of the report which has been elsewhere noticed; of the "something white" which after a certain fixed time was not to be obtainable. Enquiries were made as to the origin and object of this rumour; but I have no reason to apprehend any interruption to the peace in this or any of the neighbouring districts and divisions.

I must not omit this opportunity of recording my high estimation of the singular services rendered by Mr. Wauchope, Commissioner of Police for Calcutta. He and his staff have always been indefatigable in their exertions to preserve order. He has given constant and most valuable assistance in the entertainment and training of men for the Marine Brigades. His information as to suspicious characters has always been most full and accurate, and in all respects I consider him a peculiarly efficient and most valuable Officer.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

What has been said of the Nuddea division will also, in a great measure, apply to the Burdwan division. It has been quite free from any disturbance, though it has not altogether escaped the apprehension of danger. For a long time the Shekawattee Battalion was a fruitful, and considering its composition, a not unreasonable source of apprehension to the residents and inhabitants of Midnapore and Bancoorah, whilst the but lately tranquillized Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the still unsettled Chota Nagpore districts, bordering as they do two sides of this division, afforded also reasonable cause for anxiety and uneasiness.

The main stay of the division, Rattray's Police Battalion, which had been expressly raised for service in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, was, owing to the

exigencies of the crisis, early moved away to a distant division, and, for a considerable period, the only defence against any possible rise of the Sonthals was the Shekawattee Battalion, itself, as I have said, suspected of a disloyal spirit. No outbreak has, however, occurred, and as respects the Shekawattee Battalion, it has not only remained faithful to the state, but has done very good service in the Chota Nagpore division, at a time when no other troops could be spared, and when any wavering on its part would have had a very prejudicial effect.

The division has throughout been perfectly tranquil, and I have never had the slightest grounds for anticipating any disloyalty on the part of the inhabitants.

I need hardly add that almost all the troops intended for the Upper Provinces have passed through this division; but the arrangements at Raneegunge, which have so much facilitated the onward movement of these troops, will be more particularly alluded to hereafter.

In the Hooghly district the landholders and others presented a petition, complaining of the inefficiency and cowardice of the Police Burkundazes, and begging that the bolder class of lattials might be entertained. The experiment on a small scale was sanctioned at the sudder station of Hooghly, with an intention of extending it, should it turn out successful; and whilst I am on the subject I may add, though the circumstance belongs to a later period, that Mr. Hodgson Pratt, who has been officiating for some months past as Magistrate of Hooghly, has succeeded in obtaining the services of a considerable body of Native Christians, who appear likely to be good and useful men.

At Beerbhoom the Judge distrusted the sowars attached to the Bengal Police Battalion who, whilst the Infantry were all Seikhs, were chiefly up-country Hindustanees, recruited in the neighbourhood of Delhi and Futtyghur. Captain Rattray, Commanding the Battalion, and Mr. Baker, Commandant of Cavalry, were both consulted on the subject of disarming these men, and both replied that means were always at hand of coercing them, and that this measure did not then seem desirable. They were, however, subsequently disarmed without any trouble (but after they had left Sooree), and again received back their arms, as has been related in a previous part of the narrative, on giving decisive proof of their loyalty.

On the occurrence of the outbreak of the Ramghur Battalion, fresh uneasiness was felt on the subject of the Shekawattee Battalion, both at Midnapore and Bancoorah, where was a detachment of the corps,—an uneasiness which was increased by the close neighbourhood of the Chota Nagpore districts, and a fear of outbreak amongst the Chooars and Sonthals inhabiting the country about Bancoorah. The distrust, however, of the Battalion seems gradually to have passed away, and in October, when increased fears of an outbreak amongst the Sonthals seemed to be entertained, a wing of the Shekawattees was gladly welcomed at Bancoorah, and served to allay the anxiety that was felt. But it

is not necessary to record the recurrence of mere apprehensions, it is sufficient to repeat that neither then nor at any other time, since, have the apprehensions either about the sepoys or the frontier tribes been realized.

At the end of August large numbers of up-country men were said to have come into the Hooghly district; on enquiry these were found to be chiefly Behar men seeking service in Calcutta.

The Magistrate was, however, directed to exercise all vigilance in watching any movements of the kind. Throughout the division escaped convicts from Chota Nagpore were from time to time arrested.

At the time of the Bukr-Eed, in August, the Moonsiff and Law Officer at Beerbhoom made loyal addresses to the Mahomedans at that place, for which they received the approbation of Government.

In September the Supreme Government gave notice of their intention of establishing a temporary cantonment at Raneegunge.

Towards the end of October confidence was so far restored that the Magistrate at Bancoorah proposed to dismiss an extra establishment of Burkundazes which he had been allowed to entertain.

Soon after this the Shekawattee Battalion, whose services were urgently required in the Chota Nagpore division, left Midnapore, and in the end of November, the Commissioner having reported that some disturbance amongst the Sonthals was likely to arise, I determined on sending a Marine Brigade of one hundred men to Midnapore. These men left Calcutta on the 3rd December. Subsequently, on their services being urgently required in Singbhoom, a second body of one hundred men was sent to take their place.

Nothing further worth recording seems to have occurred in this division. Loyal addresses were from time to time presented, in particular, one from the principal inhabitants of Ookhrah, transmitted by the Judge of Beerbhoom, who was directed to return my acknowledgments.

The Commissioner also brought to my notice the services rendered and the offers of assistance made by the Rajah of Burdwan, and I desired that my approval might be conveyed to the Rajah.

DACCA AND CHITTAGONG.

In reviewing the circumstances connected with the late outbreak in the more Eastern provinces, I have thought it desirable that the two divisions of Dacca and Chittagong should form the subject of one narrative, both because the geographical position of the two divisions favors such an arrangement, and also because the occurrences in one have had a great bearing on the course of events in the other; forming indeed in the case of Chittagong, Tipperah and Sylhet a continuous and complete narrative, the details of which cannot easily be separated

At the time when the mutinies in the North West first broke out, the stations of Dacca and Chittagong were garrisoned by detachments of regiments of the line,—the former by the two companies from the 73rd Regiment which have already been so frequently mentioned in connection with the Bhaugulpore and Rajshahye divisions, the latter by three companies from the 34th N. I., of which the remaining seven companies had been disarmed at Barrackpore,—whilst the districts of Sylhet and Cachar were occupied by detachments from the local corps, the Sylhet Light Infantry, whose head quarters were at Cherra Poonjee in the Khosyah Hills.

In the Chittagong division the presence of the body of native troops was the chief, if not the only, cause for anxiety; the inhabitants were no doubt perfectly if only passively loyal.

In the town of Chittagong itself the population was a very mixed one, consisting largely of Mughs, Rajbunsees, and other Arracanese tribes, with a considerable sprinkling of Christians, and all classes were at least free from any sympathy with the sepoys, and the same may be said of the two districts of Noacolly and Tipperah. The jungle tracts which run along the whole Eastern part of the division are inhabited by tribes of savages, who, whilst some of them own a nominal allegiance to the British Government, and others are the so-called subjects of the Tipperah Rajah, are in fact but little amenable to any rule, and acknowledge no authority but that of their own petty Chiefs.

But neither from these was any danger to be apprehended, and they are for the most part more formidable to each other and to the half reclaimed savages who have taken refuge within our frontier from the oppression of the more powerful tribes, than to the peace of the province in general.

In the Dacca division, on the other hand, there appeared to be much more serious elements of disturbance. The district of Furreedpore, the head quarters of the fanatic Ferazees—Backergunge with its notoriously turbulent and insolent population—Sylhet with what was by many believed to be the dangerous presence of the Sylhet Light Infantry, but which, when the time of trial came, proved to be the saving of our Eastern Frontier from the very serious peril which threatened it—and beyond all, the city of Dacca, with its large Mussulman population, which by the local authorities was believed to be at least not well affected to Government, though at the same time their undoubted antipathy to the sepoys was sufficient to prevent their lending *them* any aid or assistance, and I am also bound to say that neither before nor since the breaking loose of the Dacca detachment, have they by any overt act shown a want of loyalty. I could not, however, but feel considerable apprehension for the tranquillity of these districts, and the more so from the extreme difficulty that presented itself in the way of sending any assistance to the authorities. Unlike most other divisions of Bengal, where in case of any outbreak a temporary divergence of troops intended for the Upper Provinces was sufficient either altogether to prevent any outbreak, or

at least to avert the more serious consequences; this part of the country was, I need hardly say, far removed from any possible resource of this kind; all despatch of aid must, therefore, be quite independent of any other movement, whilst the only means of despatch was by a circuitous water route, and that too at a time when steamers could be ill spared. The Governor General, however, convinced of the urgent necessity for maintaining tranquillity in our Eastern provinces, despatched a body of 100 Sailors from the H. C. S. *Zenobia* with two armed pinnaces; and the presence of these men prevented any serious consequences that would have been otherwise certain to arise from the mutinous outbreak which afterwards occurred, and which, but for their presence, would probably have happened at an earlier and more embarrassing time, and I need hardly say, been attended with much more serious consequences.

The districts of Sylhet and Cachar were calculated to give still graver cause for apprehension, not only on account of their greater distance from relief, but also from their geographical position on our extreme Eastern Frontier, with no barrier between it and Burmah, but the small independent territory of Munneepore, which, powerless in itself to resist any invasion, was sure to be an indirect source of trouble and annoyance in the event of any weakening in our prestige, since for years past, whenever an opportunity has offered, Cachar has been the starting point for a revolutionary attack on Munneepore; and indeed that portion of the mutinous 34th detachment, which reached Cachar, was immediately joined by some one or other of the pretenders to the Rajahship of Munneepore with a small following, which on the slightest prospect of success would rapidly have increased.

In short, had not the Sylhet Light Infantry displayed an almost unhoped for loyalty, and moreover, a very distinguished gallantry, the Eastern districts would have been utterly disorganized for an indefinite time, and even supposing troops to be available, there would have been most serious difficulty in restoring matters to their original state of tranquillity.

Mr. Allen, of the Sudder Board of Revenue, had been deputed to Cherra Poonjee some months before the commencement of any disturbances, and I found it advisable to place the Eastern Frontier temporarily under his control, a measure which has been very successful.

The stations both of Dacca and Chittagong were early subjected to panics arising from the presence of the sepoys; but in the first case, the arrival of the Marine Brigade, with the two armed pinnaces before alluded to, had restored confidence, whilst the judicious measures of Mr. Chapman, the Officiating Commissioner of Chittagong, seemed to have restored confidence to that station as well as to Tipperah, which had also been subject to the prevailing uneasiness. The detachment too of the 34th N. I. appeared to have given an earnest of loyalty by a voluntary offer to make use of the obnoxious Enfield cartridge, and for some months the whole division remained perfectly tranquil.

In the Dacca district meanwhile some uneasiness was caused on the score of a sect of Mussulmans somewhat similar to the Ferazees, under the alleged leadership of one Keramut Alli, who was said to be identical with a well-known Moullah of that name in the Juanpore district; but the identity seems never to have been clearly established, and the excitement, whatever it was, subsided without any outbreak.

In July an increase to the Police of the city was sanctioned, and in August confidence was still further restored by the enrolment of the European residents as Volunteers, the Supreme Government having thankfully accepted their services.

Mr. Allen reported from the Khosyah Hills, that exaggerated rumours of the fall of the British power had caused some excitement amongst the Hill Chiefs, and shortly afterwards the ex-Rajah of Jynteah (which adjoins the Khosyah Hills) was found to be intriguing with the Cherra Chiefs, with a view to the recovery of his lost possessions. The Commissioner was directed to seize him if possible and send him to Calcutta; but on Mr. Allen's representation that this would be making the Rajah and the whole proceedings of more importance than they deserved, he was directed to act on his own judgment in the matter, and the Rajah was ordered to reside in Sylhet under the eye of the authorities.

At Sylhet itself the detachment of the Sylhet Light Infantry was increased in anticipation of the approaching Mussulman festival, which, however, here, as elsewhere, passed over without the slightest disturbance.

It was at this time, the latter end of August, that the districts of Sylhet and Cachar were placed under Mr. Allen.

At the end of August, in the regular course of things, a detachment should have been sent from Julpigoree to relieve the two companies at Dacca; but as this would temporarily have doubled the strength of the sepoys there, and as it was not advisable at this time to move bodies of native troops about the country, the relief was postponed for the present, and the Supreme Government approved of this. Some uneasiness was shown by the sepoys on receipt of intelligence that a man of their regiment had been sentenced and shot at Julpigoree, but there appeared to be no disloyal feeling. Fears for the approaching Mohurrum were entertained at Backergunge, and at a meeting of the residents it was determined to raise private funds and engage a body of 300 men, composed of Mughs, Native Christians, &c., for the defence of the district, and in the mean time Government was requested to undertake the expense. A reference was on this made to the Government of India, for permission to raise such a body, limited to 200 men, at each sudder station, as part of a comprehensive scheme, which should embrace all the districts of Bengal, and this was subsequently sanctioned. In Backergunge at this time it appeared especially needful, in consequence of the turbulence and contempt of authority habitually evinced by the people.

The Dacca Volunteers made an offer at this time to escort the treasure from the different out-stations to Dacca; but arrangements for this had already been made by the local authorities, and the offer was declined with thanks.

A body of 100 Sailors intended for service in Assam arrived about the 17th of September at Dacca, where they evinced a mutinous spirit, and wished to decline proceeding any further. The firmness of Mr. C. Carnac, the Magistrate, and of Lieutenant Lewis, Commanding the detachment of the Indian Navy at that station, soon reduced them to obedience; two men deserted, the remainder proceeded without further remonstrance. I directed the Commissioner to convey my approbation to Khazeh Abdool Gunnee and Abdool Ahmud Khan, two Mahomedan gentlemen, who had given ready aid to Government.

On the 24th October, Mr. Carnac reported that there was an uneasy feeling amongst the sepoys; this, however, seemed to arise from reports which had been industriously circulated amongst them that it was intended to disarm them, and on his explanation that no intention of the kind was entertained, the excitement subsided.

In the Chittagong division every thing seemed perfectly tranquil.

In August, thirty percussion muskets with ammunition were sent to the Magistrate of Noacolly. At Chittagong itself the Officiating Commissioner was, during the month of September, taking steps to raise the Station Guard, which had been sanctioned, and this tended to add to the growing confidence. He was also collecting elephants for the Government service. Mr. Courjon, a large landed proprietor in Tipperah, proposed to make over to Government four or five trained elephants on the condition that an equal number of those to be hereafter caught should be given him in exchange. His liberality was suitably acknowledged.

Thus matters remained in these two divisions, till the night of the 18th November, when, without any previous notice, the three companies of the 34th N. I. broke into open mutiny, plundered the treasury, leaving, however, the stamps and records untouched; broke open the jail, and murdered a Burkundaz who attempted to resist them, released the prisoners, whom they pressed as coolies to carry the treasure and ammunition, and having burned down their own lines and the magazine, marched out of the station, taking with them three Government elephants, without attempting any injury to the lives or property of the European residents, who were completely unprepared for the event.

It was at first expected that they would proceed at once to Comillah, the sudder station of the Tipperah district; but they soon diverged from the road towards that place, and turned into the jungles and hills of Independent Tipperah. At Comillah all the precautions that circumstances admitted of were taken; the ladies and children were sent off to Dacca, whither also the treasure was conveyed, whilst Mr. Metcalfe, the Judge,

and Mr. Sandford, the Assistant Magistrate, remained behind at the station with a view to reassuring the minds of the native inhabitants (the other Civil Officers were at the time absent in the district). The Rajah of Tipperah was at the same time directed to use every means in his power to prevent the onward movements of the mutineers.

On the evening of the 21st November, an express, conveying the intelligence of what had occurred, reached the authorities at Dacca. At a meeting of the Officers, Civil and Military, including Lieutenant Lewis, it was, after some discussion, unanimously decided that the sepoys must be disarmed.

Accordingly, the Seamen under Lieutenant Lewis and Volunteers assembled at daylight the next morning, and having disarmed the different guards in succession, and without any attempt at resistance, they advanced on the lines, which were situated in a strong position at a place called the Lall Baugh. Here they found the sepoys and a detail of Native Artillery, with two guns, drawn up, ready to receive them; as the party advanced, fire was opened upon them, and a sharp engagement, lasting for half an hour, ensued. It is sufficient to say that the sepoys were driven out of their barracks, and the guns carried with great gallantry. The rebels left 41 dead on the ground, whilst three were drowned in attempting to cross the river, and a large number were more or less severely wounded; nor was the victory unattended by loss on our side, 15 were severely and three slightly wounded. Of the former three died of their wounds. Dr. Green, Civil Surgeon, who in the absence of other medical aid attended the attacking party, was shot through the thigh, and Lieutenant Lewis also received a slight wound.

The Volunteers had been left in charge of the treasury, and of the disarmed men of the different guards, a few of whom effected their escape, though without their arms, through a window which had been overlooked in the building in which they were confined, twenty prisoners were subsequently taken, ten of whom were sentenced to be hung, the remainder to transportation for life. The main body, thoroughly panic-stricken, made a hasty retreat from the division, passed by the stations of Jummalpore and Mymensingh without attempting any attack, and reaching the Berhampooter, crossed, as has been previously related, near Bugwah Ghaut, and entered the district of Rungpore. The intelligence of these separate outbreaks reached Calcutta on the same day, and immediate measures were taken to prevent, as far as possible, any further mischief. The Governor General at once consented to the despatch of a body of European troops, and as soon as a steamer and flat could be prepared, three companies of H. M.'s 54th were sent off to Dacca to act as circumstances should dictate. With them went a party of European Seamen, and a second party followed the next day. These were intended ultimately for the two stations of Rungpore and Dinagepore, but were in the meantime to act as should seem most desirable. With the detachment of the 54th I despatched Mr. C. H. Campbell, of the Civil Service, an Officer who was well acquainted with the Eastern provinces. Mr. A. Abercrombie,

C. S., also accompanied the Sailors till they landed at Bugwah Ghaut *en route* for their destination.

The Chittagong mutineers having, as has been related, entered the hills and jungles of Independent Tipperah, remained there for some days, taking short marches in a general North-Westerly direction, which would eventually bring them into the Sylhet district, whence they might either march direct upon the station of Sylhet, or choose a Westerly or Easterly course, in the first case crossing a branch of the Megna into the Mymensingh district and following in the direction taken by the companies of the 73rd, make their escape into the Rajshahye division; in the second, skirting along the edge of the jungle, pass into Cachar, and thence attempt to reach Munneepore; and this last course they eventually took. There can be little doubt that they hoped and expected to be joined by the greater part of the Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion.

By a lavish expenditure of the treasure they had with them, they managed to procure supplies as well as the assistance of some of the hill tribes, who acted as guides and pioneers. Apprehensions were still entertained at Chittagong, as it was feared that the rebels might return and plunder the station, and similar apprehension was felt at the station of Comillah, in the near neighbourhood of which they remained for some days.

The Commissioner took all means in his power for the defence of the station; the ladies and children were sent on board vessels in the port, whilst a temporary fortification was erected for the protection of the male Christian inhabitants, who formed themselves into a Volunteer Corps. The Commissioner very strongly noticed the good feeling and loyalty displayed by the native population. A party of 100 Seamen were, as soon as possible, despatched from Calcutta for the further defence of the place. At Comillah the courageous attitude assumed by the Civilians had great effect in reassuring the minds of the natives. Many of the liberated prisoners and some small portion of the plundered treasure were captured in the Tipperah district.*

The detachment of H. M.'s 54th having reached Dacca, left the Seamen to proceed to their destination in the Rungpore and Dinagepore districts, (and had the mutineers eventually determined on taking the Westerly route above described, these Marine Brigades would have crossed and intercepted their line of march,) whilst they themselves left Dacca on the 4th December in the steamer and flat, with an intention of proceeding up the Megna and the Soormah to Sylhet, and thus anticipating the arrival of the mutineers at that place, for which they then appeared to be making, or supposing them to take the Western route, the detachment would still be in a position to cut them off, should they not yet have crossed, or if otherwise, pursue them on the Western bank. On the 8th December they reached

* Nearly all the prisoners have since been re-captured, and a considerable amount of treasure recovered, amounting in all to between 40,000 and 50,000 Rupees.

Lukhye, on the Eastern bank of the Soormah, and here finding that a further advance by water was impracticable, the force landed and proceeded by land towards Sylhet.

In the meantime reliable information had been received that the mutineers had at length left the jungles, and on the 13th December had entered the Southern part of the Sylhet district.

Mr. Allen, who was now at Sylhet with the Head Quarters of the Sylhet Light Infantry, determined on intercepting them on the route they were now evidently taking towards Cachar and Munneepore. Accordingly, on the 15th, Major Byng, who was commanding the Battalion, started with the Head Quarters for Pertabghur, a distance of 30 miles from Sylhet, which they accomplished in thirty-six hours, reaching the place on the 17th. Here Mr. Dodd, Civil Engineer, who accompanied the force for the purpose of procuring information, found that the rebels had taken another route, and would reach Latoo, which was at a distance of 28 miles from Pertabghur, during the next night or on the following morning. It was at once determined to make a night march on that place, which—notwithstanding the long forced march which had been already taken and the difficulties which the route to Latoo presented—was accomplished by the men with the utmost cheerfulness, and as they marched into Latoo at daybreak in the morning, they were met with the intelligence that the enemy were close at hand. They had barely time to form, when the mutineers came in sight, advancing in good order. A smart action took place, in which the rebels were entirely discomfited and fled into the jungles, leaving 26 dead in the field, and carrying off a number of wounded. On our side the numerical loss was comparatively small, consisting of five killed and one severely wounded; but amongst the former we had to lament the loss of the Hon'ble Major Byng, who was mortally wounded early in the action, whilst most gallantly leading on his men, and died immediately. Lieutenant Sherer, the Adjutant of the Battalion, assumed the command, and brought the action to a successful termination. The behaviour of the men on this occasion was admirable. A detachment, numbering not more than 155, met and defeated a body of certainly not less than 200. The rebel sepoys, by solicitations and taunts, tried all in their power to pervert the Hindustanees who formed half of the small force; but they were only answered by a steady fire.

A Goorkha Jemadar, named Gunga Ram Bhist, was especially named for the distinguished gallantry displayed by him in the action, and the Commissioner subsequently brought to notice the conduct of a Goorkha named Soobhan Khuttree, a pensioner, who accompanied his former comrades into the field; he fell mortally wounded in a hand-to-hand fight. His daughter has since been pensioned.

A Havildar, who was taken prisoner, was tried by drum-head court martial, and shot immediately after the action. Lieutenant Sherer and Mr. Dodd

both received the thanks of Government for the services they had rendered, and the judicious arrangements of Mr. Allen were highly commended.

The Head Quarters of the Battalion soon afterwards returned to Sylhet, as pursuit through the jungles would have been hopeless; but detachments were so posted as to intercept the march of the mutineers towards Munneepore.

Two Munneepore spies, who had given valuable information to Mr. Dodd, received each a hundred Rupees.

After the return of the Head Quarters of the Battalion to Sylhet, the Jemadar Gunga Ram Bhist, who has been noticed above, was sent with sixteen men in pursuit of a body of ten mutineers who were known to be concealed in the jungle near Latoo. He surprised this party, and killed eight of them.

The main body of the rebels were found to be moving to the Eastward, and by the 23rd December had entered the Cachar district. On that day Lieutenant Ross attacked them successfully with a detachment of the Sylhet Light Infantry, inflicting considerable loss on them, and on the following day he again came up with them; but on this occasion they fled precipitately into the deep jungle, where it was impossible to follow them with any chance of success.

Early in January Mr. Allen was able to dispense with the services of the companies of H. M.'s 54th Regiment, who were ordered to Dacca, there to await further instructions.

This detachment, though they had no opportunity of meeting the rebels, yet did good service in the district, and not only prevented the mutineers from making their escape to the Westward, but forced them into the position where they were subsequently attacked and defeated. Colonel Michell, with the officers and men of his detachment, have received from the Government thanks and acknowledgments for the service rendered by them. I have already mentioned that they were accompanied by Mr. Campbell, whose assistance on every occasion was warmly acknowledged by Colonel Michell.

Captain Stevens, who, on the death of Major Byng, had assumed command of the Sylhet Battalion, had, in the meantime, moved into Cachar.

Nowithstanding the defeats they had suffered, there was still a considerable body of rebels who kept together, and were by degrees making their way through the jungle to the extreme Eastern boundary of the district, with the persistent object of proceeding into Munneepore, and these had now been joined by some Munneepore princes, pretenders to the Raj, with a few followers.

On the 12th January they had taken up a position near the direct road to Munneepore, not far from the village of Luckeepore, which it was their intention to plunder. They opened fire on a party under Lieutenant Buist, of the Sylhet Battalion, who had approached their position; he immediately advanced against them, whilst a second and third party, under Captain Stevens and Lieutenant Ross, made a simultaneous attack. The rebels fought with obstinacy

for about an hour and a half, when they fled, leaving 17 dead; the loss on our side was two killed and two wounded. This defeat had the effect of detaching their Munneepooree allies.

Captain Stevens gratefully acknowledged the assistance he had received from Assistant Surgeon Shircore, who had made himself most useful in obtaining intelligence.

A part of the Kookee Levy was present at this engagement, and vied with the sepoys in courage and devotion.

Again, on the 22nd of January, Captain Stevens surprised a party of the rebels, numbering about 40, of whom 10 were killed on the spot, whilst the rest fled, leaving their arms, cooking pots, and even their clothes.

On the 26th, a party of 20 men under Jemadar Buggutbeer Singh, of the Sylhet Light Infantry, were detached against what was believed to be a small body of the mutineers, but which was found to number from 40 to 50 in a strong position on a hill. Again were they defeated by this small detachment, leaving 13 dead.

They were now completely disorganized and dispirited; numbers had been killed by Kookee scouts who had been offered a reward for every sepoy killed by them. One petty Chief, by name Manjihow, had accounted for not less than twelve of them. Others had been brought in prisoners, as well as some women and children who accompanied them. The remainder were in a state of suffering which it is painful to record, and were even said, in some instances, to have destroyed their children rather than see them starve. Some men were found dead in the jungle from actual starvation, and to be brief, of the three companies which left Chittagong, not more than three or four men are believed to have escaped death or capture.

Considerable sums of money were recovered both in Sylhet and Cachar; but these are included in the rough estimate which I before gave of the recovered treasure. The women and children taken prisoners have since been released, with permission to retire to their homes.

The services rendered by the Officers and Men of the Sylhet Light Infantry engaged in these operations, have received my frequent acknowledgments. Nothing could exceed the loyalty of the men and native officers, and I have had great pleasure in forwarding to the Supreme Government the recommendations of Mr. Allen for a substantial reward to this most deserving Regiment. I have recorded my approbation of the proceedings of Lieutenant Stewart, who at a trying time conducted matters in Cachar to my entire satisfaction. Lieutenant Stewart brought to the notice of Government the valuable assistance rendered by the Manager of the Cachar Tea Company, Mr. James Davidson, who gave very valuable information during the time the mutineers were in the jungles. The scouts employed were chiefly from a village in his grant, and acted under his directions. My acknowledgments were conveyed to that gentleman through the Superintendent. I need hardly say how highly I appreciate the judgment and energy dis-

played throughout the whole crisis by Mr. Allen. His presence at Sylhet conduced most strongly to the success of the entire operations against the mutineers.

The Rajah of Munneepore had sent a portion of his own troops to occupy the road leading to Munneepore. These were now directed to return, as all danger from the mutineers was at an end. The princes who had taken part with them were captured either at this time or shortly afterwards, and this district was again perfectly quiet.

Mr. Allen reported from Cherra Poonjee that a Khosyah of the name of Soorkah, a chief adviser of the Cherra Rajah, who was at that time confined in the jail for some offence, had been found attempting to tamper with a sepoy of the jail guard. His term of imprisonment was nearly out, but he was in consequence of this detained; as soon as the disturbances in the plains ceased, he was released on security.

At Sylhet it was reported in the end of January, that a Mussulman landholder, Hajee Syud Bukht, had collected arms; on enquiry he was found to possess six small brass cannon, which he had been in the habit of using for firing during the Mohurrum. It was not thought prudent to allow him to keep these, and they were accordingly taken possession of.

Nothing worthy of further notice seems to have occurred in either the Chittagong or Dacca divisions.

An incursion of the Khocluk Kookees into the Southern part of Sylhet was quite unconnected with the mutinies. Some ill-feeling was reported to exist amongst the Munneepooree inhabitants of Cachar in connection with the capture and trial of the Munneepooree princes; but neither can this be said to have much real connection with the prevailing disturbances, and indeed it was in itself a matter of trifling importance, rendering necessary mere local precautions.

It remains to mention those who did good service to the state in these two divisions during the progress of the disturbances.

I have already alluded to the judicious measures adopted by the Officiating Commissioner of Chittagong, Mr. Chapman, both before and after the mutiny. His conduct throughout has merited my high approbation. I have also recorded here and elsewhere my approval of all that was done by Mr. Metcalfe at Tipperah, whose promptitude, energy and resolution merited and received my warm acknowledgments. Mr. Sandford also conducted the duties that devolved on him in such a manner as to deserve my approbation.

At Noacolly Mr. Simson was most active and energetic, and was able, by his personal influence amongst the inhabitants, to provide means for resistance in case of any attack on his district, which, as he had a considerable sum in his treasury, was a by no means improbable contingency.

I record in a note the names of those Native Zemindars and others who have been favorably mentioned by the Officers of the division for

assistance rendered, and to whom my cordial thanks have been offered.* Mr. Dunne, of the Srimoodi Factory, was also thanked for his services. Mr. Chapman mentioned having given a reward of 100 Rupees to his coachman, who conveyed to Comillah the news of the outbreak.

The conduct of the Tipperah Rajah seemed open to some question, as he had done little towards checking the progress of the mutinous detachment; but the power of this Chief is merely nominal, and I trust that his apparent backwardness will prove to have been the result, not of disloyalty, but of disability to afford Government any substantial assistance.

Mr. Carnac, Officiating Collector and Magistrate of Dacca, has acted with great vigour and promptitude throughout the whole course of the disturbances. On the occasion of the actual outbreak at Dacca, he took a prominent part in the attack on the sepoys, and he brought forward very favorably the conduct of his two Assistants, Messrs. Bainbridge and Macpherson. Dr. Green, the Civil Surgeon, who accompanied the body of Sailors on this occasion, and, as has been already recorded, was severely wounded, is entitled to very honorable notice, and I must make special mention of the admirable behaviour of the Reverend Mr. Winchester, Chaplain of the station, who, in the service of the wounded men, fearlessly exposed himself in the midst of the fight.

Mr. Carnac has made a separate report of the assistance he has received during the past year from his Nazir, Jughobundoo Bhose, whose services have received acknowledgment and reward.

I take this opportunity of repeating my appreciation of the loyalty of the two Mahomedan gentlemen, Khojah Abdool Gunnee and Abdool Ahmud Khan, who have been before alluded to in the course of the narrative, and who have been specially mentioned by the Authorities.

It has been thought advisable, as a precautionary measure, to strengthen both Dacca and Sylhet. To the former place three companies of H. M.'s 19th Foot were some time since despatched, and on their arrival a portion of the Naval Brigade, which had hitherto garrisoned Dacca, were pushed on to Sylhet under their Commandant, Lieutenant Lewis.

The Munneepore Levy, which was raised at Cherra Poonjee, has been moved to Jumalpore, and all seems to promise a continuance of tranquillity.

ASSAM.

What has been said on the situation of Sylhet and other Eastern districts will apply with still greater force to the province of Assam, which

* Seebjoy Wuzeer. Rajkissen Roy.
Nusseeruddeen Monohur. Mahomed Gazy Chowdry.
Assa Nissa (Beebee).

Assud Alli Molovie, who placed at the disposal of the Christian inhabitants a ship, which was for some days used as a place of refuge.

Baboo Joshoodar Koomar Pyne, who was very highly spoken of by the Magistrate of Noacolly for the loyalty he had displayed and the assistance he had rendered.

forms our North Eastern Frontier; not only with respect to its position as a Frontier Province, but also as to its far removal from military resources. Practically all communication with the Presidency is conducted by a long river route. Gowhattee, the principal station in Lower Assam, is at a greater distance from Calcutta than Sylhet, whilst to reach the furthest stations in Upper Assam occupies almost as long a time as a journey to England, add to this the neighbourhood of numerous and formidable tribes of savages (with some of whom we are always more or less in collision) and the comparatively recent occupation of the province (since the Burmese war of 1826), and it will be acknowledged that these in themselves afford no inconsiderable cause of anxiety.

But it is not only by these inherent sources of weakness that the peace of Assam has, during the past few months, been endangered. The wide-spreading effects of the disturbances in the North-West have been communicated even to this distant part of our dominions, resulting in at least a partial disaffection of the local troops, and, in connection with this a conspiracy, having for its object the subversion of our rule, and I am convinced that had it not been for the judicious measures of the authorities on the spot, and the prompt despatch of assistance from the Presidency, that an insurrection would have broken out, damaging not only to the tranquillity of the province itself, but also perilling the safety of the whole of our Eastern Frontier.

It was not for some time after the occurrence of the first outbreak in the North West that any cause for apprehension showed itself in Assam. In July the acknowledgments of the Governor General were transmitted to the 1st Assam Light Infantry at Debrooghur for the offer of service which they had made to Government. How valueless these professions of loyalty have usually been, the experience of the past few months has but too plainly shown; but there was then but little reason for distrusting these local corps, far removed as they might be deemed to be from any influence which had worked on the regiments of the line, and to a great extent of a different composition from those regiments, and at that time little doubt of their fidelity was entertained. Indeed, in July and for some time afterwards, the Governor General's Agent, Colonel Jenkins, was more apprehensive of any danger that might arise from the probable breaking out of the 73rd N. I. at Julpigoree, and of the effect likely to be produced on the Bhootan and other Frontier tribes, amongst whom it was not uncommon to find men from Oude; and he feared that fugitives from amongst the defeated mutineers might in considerable numbers seek refuge with and take service under the turbulent Bhootan Soubahs.

It was not till September that an uneasy feeling began to display itself amongst the men of the 1st Assam Light Infantry at Debrooghur. From carefully conducted enquiries, Colonel Hannay, Commanding the Battalion, found that the excitement was produced by letters from Arrah

and Jugdespore, addressed to men, of whom there were many in the regiments, enlisted in the Shahabad district.

The company of Artillery at Debrooghur was also composed of Hindustanees, of whom there were a considerable number in the 2nd Assam Battalion in Gowhattee, though in a less proportion than in the 1st.

It was about the same time discovered by the Authorities that some of these men, native officers and others, were in communication with the Sarung Rajah, Kunderpessur Singh, residing at Jorehaut, in whose house, whilst proceeding on furlough, they were reported to have held meetings by night.

The men of the old disbanded Assam Militia had also been tampered with.

The Rajah himself was a mere boy, and was completely the tool of his Dewan, Munneeram Dutt, who was at this time in Calcutta.

The Rajah was arrested in Assam, and his house being searched, treasonable correspondence from Munneeram Dutt was discovered, as well as other letters in a feigned hand and without signature, but no doubt emanating from the same source.

This traitor was at the same time seized in Calcutta, and having been kept a prisoner for some weeks in the Allipore jail, was sent to Assam, where he was tried in February of this year, convicted, and hung. Four others concerned were tried at the same time, one of whom was hanged, two were transported for life, and one for fourteen years. The young Rajah, who was brought down from Assam, is still in confinement in the Allipore jail.

Meantime Colonel Hannay and the other Officers in Assam exerted themselves strenuously to prevent the spread of disaffection, and with great success. The Hindustanees were sent to the different small outposts, where they had no opportunity for communication with each other and combination, whilst the Goorkhas and Hillmen attached to the corps, and who might be depended upon, were gradually drawn into Head Quarters.

Colonel Jenkins brought to prominent notice the names of Colonel Hannay, Captain Reid, Commanding the Artillery, and also of Major Richardson and Lieutenant Chambers, of the 2nd Assam Battalion. Captain Holroyd, Principal Assistant Commissioner at Seebsaugor, did very good service connected with the discovering of the plot and the well-managed arrest of the young Rajah, in which he received very efficient assistance from Captain Lowther, of the 1st Assam Battalion, and the party under his command. Captain Bivar, Principal Assistant to the Commissioner at Debrooghur, was also very favorably noticed by the Commissioner.

As soon as the intelligence of the discovery of the plot reached Calcutta, I despatched, with the permission of the Governor General in Council, 100 Seamen to Assam. They arrived at Gowhattee towards the end of September, and in the beginning of October, Colonel Jenkins was able to report that there was no longer any cause for apprehension. Later in the month the

Chairman of the Assam Tea Company wrote to Government, stating that great disaffection still existed amongst the sepoys at Debrooghur, and that the Hill Tribes were threatening an attack. A reference was made to Colonel Jenkins, who reported that there was no ground for supposing that the peace of the province would be disturbed; he had previously stated that the disaffection was confined to a few of the old nobles of the province who were in a state of great poverty and wretchedness, and that there was no feeling of discontent amongst the people in general.

The Gowalparrah district, which is the most Westerly part of the province, had remained altogether undisturbed; but Colonel Jenkins reported in September that he had taken means for adding to the efficiency of the Police in that district by subjecting them to a periodical drill, and by increasing their numbers. On the occurrence of the Dacca mutiny some fears were entertained for this part of the division. The mutineers did actually destroy the Kurribarree Thannah, which lies in the corner of this district, and having plundered the bazar carried off the Jemadar and a Burkundaz belonging to the Thannah. They also plundered Bugwah, and killed, as has been mentioned in a previous narrative, a Burkundaz of the Gowalparrah Police, who attempted to stop their progress.

At the end of December the Chairman of the Assam Tea Company again called the attention of Government to the defenceless state of Assam and to the danger that was likely to result from the mutinies at Dacca and Chittagong. The Dacca mutineers, as has been seen, had passed hastily through a corner of the province, and neither the Government nor Colonel Jenkins apprehended any danger from the Chittagong mutineers. The Chairman was informed of this, and was told that it was impossible at this time to allot European troops to Assam. Colonel Hannay had also recommended that European troops should be sent to Assam, and mentioned even in December that some disaffection still existed amongst the men of the detachment at Golaghaut; it was therefore determined to send a second party of one hundred Seamen, who left on the 31st December, and this opportunity was taken to send (as has previously been noticed) Munneeram Dutt to take his trial in Assam.

Since the arrival of this reinforcement, tranquillity seems to have been completely restored in Assam.

Some correspondence took place in March on the supposed existence of a plot in the 1st Assam Light Infantry to murder the Europeans at Debrooghur; but on enquiry the reports on the subject appeared to be without foundation. Very full details have been received of an expedition, in which a party of the Seamen from Debrooghur and a detachment of the 1st Assam Light Infantry took part, directed against one of the above tribes of savages, but which failed owing to the great and unexpected difficulties of the route and the treachery of a supposed friendly tribe. The aggression, however,

which led to this expedition, had no connection with the prevailing disturbances, and need be no further alluded to in this place.

In conclusion I must add that I have the fullest confidence in the experience and judgment of Colonel Jenkins, the Commissioner of Assam, whose proceedings have at all times merited and received my warmest acknowledgments, and who has been ably and zealously supported by all the Officers subordinate to him, particularly Colonel Hannay, to whom the greatest credit is due for the prompt and well-conceived measures adopted to meet the impending dangers, and to provide with inadequate means against the threatened rebellion. I believe that there is now no reason for entertaining any apprehensions that the peace of the province will be further disturbed; but in order to provide against any risk, a further reinforcement of one hundred Seamen has been sent to Assam. The most recent accounts represent everything as perfectly quiet.

The measures which, with the sanction of the Supreme Government, have been from time to time adopted for the preservation of peace and order in the different divisions under the Government, have been mentioned in connection with the narrative. Such, for instance, as the despatch of various Marine Brigades to different quarters, increase and improvement of the local Police, and the raising of various local bodies, which will hereafter form the foundation of the Police Battalions recently sanctioned by the Supreme Government.

But there are some subjects which have received little or no notice in the present narrative, and which, though stated elsewhere, may still here also be cursorily alluded to. Amongst these is the improvement sanctioned by the Government of India in the Police of Behar and of the Grand Trunk Road, and the addition to the number of Deputy Magistrates—measures which have been already attended with favorable results, and without which much greater confusion would have been caused in the districts of that province.

In connection with this may be mentioned the experimental appointment of Honorary Magistrates from amongst the more influential European and native settlers in the different divisions. Whatever may be the ultimate success of this measure, there can be no doubt of its beneficial effect during the recent disturbances.

Nor is it for its own protection alone that the means and resources of Bengal have been brought into play. The province may also take credit for the great assistance which has been afforded to the movements of troops towards the North-West by the organized establishments for the collection and supply of carriage and food at Raneegunge and the various depôts along the Grand Trunk Road. The establishment at Raneegunge I had myself an opportunity of inspecting, and I was greatly gratified at the

admirable efficiency of all I saw there, and I know that the system worked equally well elsewhere. For all this I am deeply indebted to the late lamented Mr. J. R. Ward, to whom the first organization of the establishment was due, and to his successor Mr. Elphinstone Jackson, who maintained it in the same high state of efficiency. Mr. Ward was an officer of the highest promise, and in his early death the service has suffered a severe loss. Mr. Jackson has merited my warmest approbation for the manner in which his very responsible duties have been conducted, and a high meed of praise is due also to the Officers who worked under him, prominent amongst whom were his Uncovenanted Assistant Mr. Hampton and Captain Grubb, of the Bengal Army, one of the Superintendents of Supplies on the Grand Trunk Road. But where all have zealously done their duty, it is almost invidious to distinguish any by name.

The details of this establishment have already been published, and need no recapitulation. The further working of it has been lately made over to the Commissariat Department by order of the Supreme Government.

In connection with the subject of carriage and supplies, I take the opportunity of noticing the successful operations of Mr. K. Macleod, of Chuprah, who was employed in the purchase of carriage of all descriptions in the districts of Behar north of the Ganges. He has deserved and received the cordial thanks of Government.

It is not within my province to offer any opinion on the causes of the mutiny, nor indeed have I had the opportunities of forming a judgment on the subject which would render my opinion of any weight; but I will not refrain from expressing my conviction that the outbreak, as far as the Lower Provinces are concerned, has been simply a military mutiny, and that there has been at no time anything that can be called a rebellion in the sense in which that term may properly be used.

To say that there has been no rebellion in the divisions of Bhaugulpore, Rajshahye, Burdwan, Nuddea, Cuttack, Assam, Dacca and Chittagong, would be a simple truism; but the disturbances which have taken place in Chota Nagpore and in Behar may be produced in argument on the other side.

The case of Chota Nagpore is easily disposed of. The risings in that division have been by no means general, but have in every instance been confined to a small and discontented section of the savage tribes and their hardly less savage Chieftains, and often as much from personal animosity amongst the Chiefs and people themselves as from any dislike to British rule. That there has been any difficulty in repressing them arose from the nature of the country and climate and the extreme scarcity of troops, not from any inherent strength or importance in the risings themselves, which in ordinary times would have been easily quelled. Unfortunately, at this particular juncture, the very troops which were depended upon for prompt repression of any such outbreaks, had themselves broken out into open rebellion, and it is a matter of wonder that an ignorant and savage population, seeing the troops in open

mutiny, the prisoners forcibly released from the jails, the treasuries plundered, and the stations abandoned by the authorities, should not have risen *en masse*, as, had there been any wide-spread feeling of dissatisfaction with the British rule, they would undoubtedly have done.

And in truth the events which have from first to last occurred in the province of Behar evince no less clearly that there has been no organized conspiracy to rebel, whilst some of the attendant facts and circumstances testify most unmistakeably to the military nature of the movement. It is hardly necessary to refer to the riot of the 3rd July in the city of Patna itself, in which Dr. Lyell was unfortunately killed; the very ease with which this attempt was put down, and the entire failure to elicit any sympathy, suffice to show how little of concert or conspiracy there was in the city or in the surrounding district of Patna, nor, as I have noticed in the course of the narrative, have the later disturbances had any effect in evoking symptoms of general disaffection in this neighbourhood. The three districts North of the Ganges may be dismissed with very brief notice. All of them—Tirhoot, Sarun and Chumparun—have been more or less exposed to disturbing causes. In Chumparun took place the revolt of the 12th Irregular Cavalry; through Tirhoot bands of mutineers have passed; and Sarun, particularly at a recent period, has been infested by parties of marauding sepoys. In all of these districts the stations were at one time or other abandoned by the authorities, and in short inducements have not been wanting had there been any hostile disposition on the part of the inhabitants. But what has been the fact? There has never been any thing in the shape of a popular movement; the mutineers have been met and defeated by Levies actually raised in these districts, and lately, we are told that the mutineers have left Sarun in disgust because they met with so little sympathy.

There remain the two districts—Gya and Shahabad. In the first of these there have been constant sources of apprehension; three times the jail has been broken open, and hundreds of prisoners scattered over the country. Last year three separate bands of mutineers traversed the district from end to end, and lately, bodies of sepoys established themselves for some days within a few miles of the station of Gya itself; yet, with these, and with all the convicts loose over the country, the petty outlaw Jodhur Singh is able to collect only some few hundred followers, and is beaten out of the district by less than three hundred Seikhs of the Bengal Police Battalion; and it is tolerably evident that except with a few of the bad characters with whom riot and disorder are a trade and profession, the rebels have here also met with but little sympathy.

In Shahabad the case is different;—but whilst in the other districts of this province the absence of any popular movement shows the absence of any popular sympathy with the rebels, the success attained by them in this district is of itself a testimony to the military nature of the revolt. From this district of Shahabad the army was largely recruited, and consequently

here as in Oude the sepoys found that sympathy and assistance which they seek in vain in those parts of the country from which the military drafts were less taken. Yet even here in August last year, a body of 2,000 sepoys, with all the prestige that attached to the name of Koer Singh, and all the great influence he was able to exert, were driven out of the district by the small force under Major Vincent Eyre, and a portion of these returned only in despair, after being successively dislodged from Oude and Azimghur. It is needless to enter into the causes which have enabled them for the present to make good their footing there; but even now their rule is one of terror, and not of affection, and though joined by a portion of the military population, and able, it is said, to raise some hundreds of recruits, they are obliged to maintain their position, and obtain their supplies, by a system of uncompromising severity and barbarity. It has already been noticed in the course of the narrative, that for many months Shahabad, as well as the rest of Behar, was perfectly tranquil, with the exception of some trifling disturbances rising out of petty local causes; n short, with the single exception of this district of Shahabad, there is no race anywhere of a popular movement, either separately or in connection with he mutinies. An abortive attempt at plot is discovered in Assam fomented y discontented sepoys; (which the isolation of the Province and the sympathy of the sepoys more than of the people would have rendered ormidable,) a few Munneepoorees take advantage of the presence of the Chitagong mutineers to attempt one of the periodical raids against Munneepore, but nowhere is there any sign of combination, nowhere any trace of organized conspiracy. In short, I cannot help repeating that, as far as I have had any opportunity of forming an opinion, and with reference only to what has come legitimately under my personal observation, there has been no rebellion, properly so called, but simply a military mutiny.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY.

30*th September* 1858.

An Appendix is added, showing the names of those Gentlemen who have either lent or presented Elephants for the use of Government.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

No. 1515.

To

A. R. YOUNG, Esquire.

Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Calcutta.

Dated Commissioner's Office, Patna,
the 25th September 1858.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward herewith, for submission to the Lieutenant-Governor, the Annual Criminal Statements of this Division for the year 1857. Great delay has taken place in the preparation of these Statements partly from the necessity of references on particular points to the different Magistrates but chiefly from the immense amount of extra work which has been thrown on my Office Establishment during the past year.

With respect to the results exhibited by the Statements it is unnecessary I should add any thing to the remarks which are appended to the different classes of offences recorded in the Statement.

It is to the reports on the effect of the Mutinies which accompany the Statements that I wish to draw the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor. When writing to the Magistrates in January last on the subject of their Criminal Statements, I begged them to submit a separate Memorandum on the subject of the Mutinies in their respective Districts. This request has resulted in the interesting letters which I now forward, among which I may point to that of Mr. A. Money, the zealous and able Magistrate of Gya, as being especially valuable.

The rebellion of 1857 showed itself first in this Division on the night of the 3rd of July, in an attempt on the part of some Mahomedan fanatics to excite an insurrection in the City of Patna.

This is remarkable as being one of the few instances in which the people have risen without a previous or simultaneous outbreak of the Troops stationed in the neighbourhood. Their leaders on this occasion were men who had been in correspondence with fanatics like themselves in Oude, followers of the Moulvee who preached a religious War against the Hindoos in 1855 when Oude was agitated by the quarrels of the two great religious bodies. They were disappointed however in the support they expected. The Sepoys at Dinapore did not apparently consider the opportunity a favorable one for the revolt they meditated. The general population of the City of Patna, consisting of people occupied in trade, had no sympathy with revolutions, and even with the lower classes of Mahomedans who, it might have been supposed, would have been excited by the cry of a holy War, self-interest proved more powerful than love of plunder or hatred of the Infidel. The rebels advanced into the principal streets of the City with the Sheeah Cry of "Ali, Ali," but were gallantly opposed by the Mahomedan Darogah of the ward in which the disturbance took place and dispersed with precipitation on the advance of a small party of Seikhs and Nujeebs headed by Dr. Lyell, the Assistant to the Opium Agent, who unfortunately lost his life by galloping on ahead of his party. Thirty men were apprehended in this case, of whom fourteen were sentenced to death and sixteen to 10 years imprisonment.

On the 25th of July the 12th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry at Segowlee mutinied, murdered Major Holmes and Dr. Garner with their families and the Deputy Post-Master, Mr. Bennett, and then went off to the North-West *viâ* Sewan, where the Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Opium Agent had a narrow escape and were forced to fly to Chuprah. In the Chumparun District in which Segowlee is situated, this Mutiny excited no commotion. The Bettiah Rajah who is the great landholder of the District proved loyal, and the only effect on the people was to give a stimulus for a time to crimes of violence—such as Dacoity. Even this however was not of long duration. In a very short time the District relapsed into its usual quiet and has not since been disturbed.

The bad characters in the neighbourhood of Sewan took advantage of the presence of the mutinous Troopers to plunder the property of the European Officers who had fled and to destroy their houses together with the Government Cutcherries. On the departure of the Troopers, however, the Hutwa Rajah and the Moonsiff of Sewan exerted themselves to restore order, and on the return of Messrs. Lynch and Macdonell, the bands of plunderers, which had formed in one or two places in the Sub-Division, melted away.

The District has been perfectly peaceful ever since, and recently when it was traversed by a band of mutineers, the people held aloof from them and no disturbances occurred any where.

In consequence of the Mutiny at Segowlee and the march of the Irregulars on Sewan, the Residents of Chuprah left the Station and took refuge at Dinapore. Cazee Ramzan Ali, however, volunteered to take charge of the District. His offer was accepted and he kept every thing in good order until the return of the Civilians. The inhabitants of Sarun generally behaved remarkably well.

On the 25th of July occurred the Mutiny of the three Regiments at Dinapore which was immediately followed by the rebellion of Kooer Sing, the beleaguerment of the small band of gallant spirits at Arrah, the disastrous repulse of the relieving force and the abandonment of the Stations of Mozufferpore and Gya.

At Mozufferpore and in the District of Tirhoot generally the people showed an excellent spirit. The attempt of a small party of the 12th Irregulars station ed at Mozufferpore to induce the Nujeebs to join them in breaking open the Jail and plundering the Treasury failed in consequence of the exertions of Baboo Nundeput Muhta and other influential Natives, who bribed the Nujeebs to remain staunch. The townspeople showed no sympathy with the rebels, but on the contrary pelted them with brick-bats as they rode through the town.

A few gentlemen had remained in the District when the Government Officers left it and the speedy return of the Magistrate restored confidence. Nothing has since occurred to disturb this District, though alarm has been occasionally excited, once by the passage along the Turai of the Mutineers of the 73rd Regiment and on two or three occasions by the movements of the rebels in Goruckpore and Sarun.

In the District of Behar the case was very different. Mr. Money and Mr. Hollings had scarcely got clear of the Station with the Treasure which they had determined on removing to Calcutta, when the Nujeebs threw open the Jail and pursued the Treasure party accompanied and aided by the prisoners and the lower orders of the town of Gya. A few shots from the small escort with the Treasure sufficed to drive them back and they then proceeded to plunder and destroy the houses of the European Residents and the Government Cutcherries.

In these proceedings there is no doubt, they were joined by some of the Gywals (as the Priests of the place are called) and by others who had never previously been classed among the Budmash population. At the Burabur works near the Patna Road where the

population had been largely enriched by the Government expenditure, the valuable Machinery, Tools, &c., belonging to the Public Works Department were either destroyed carried off and the buildings injured as much as possible.

When no more European property was to be found, the people turned upon each other, old feuds were fought out in the field instead of the Cutcherry, old grudges were paid off and the stronger communities began to plunder the weaker ones.

These disorders extended into the neighbouring District of Patna. The great mass of the population unquestionably believed that our rule was at an end and that they must now shift for themselves. "Company ka raj ho Kya, Hindoostan ka raj aya, humlog loot kurke khaega." "The Company's rule is over, the kingdom is the Hindoostanees, we will live by plunder." Such were the cries which it was afterwards proved on the numerous trials which took place, were uttered by the bands of villagers as they advanced to the attack of their weaker or wealthier neighbours.

From these scenes the Zemindars of Behar and the more respectable classes generally held aloof. They made no effort it is true to repress the excesses of their tenantry and some among them even began to prepare for the new world of violence and rapine, in which it seemed probable it might be their fate to live, by strengthening their dwelling-houses and increasing the number of their retainers, but they were not so thoroughly imbued as the peasantry with the belief that the English Government was at an end. Many of them were alarmed at the lawlessness which prevailed around them, others who had risen under our rule dreaded being ousted by the old proprietors and some we may hope were really attached to that Government which for the better part of a century had preserved peace within their borders and had labored for the welfare and improvement of its subjects with an earnestness and honesty of purpose such as no other Indian Government had ever shown.

That individual feelings of hatred against the white foreigner were displayed in the manner in which books were torn and their fragments scattered in the fields or articles of furniture useless to the Natives were wantonly destroyed is certain ; but that this feeling was general or that the people had any grievances to allege against the Government, I have seen no reason to believe. The facts indeed show that the disturbances in Behar were for the most part quite unconnected with any feeling of disaffection to the English Government. The language of the rioters in every instance which has come under my notice, shows that they had not assembled with any view of aiding in the overthrow of the Government, but to secure a good position for themselves in the Kingdom which they honestly believed that we had abandoned. The moment they were satisfied that this was not the case, they laid down their arms and dispersed.

With the exception of a few communities and individuals who had committed crimes during the absence of the District Officers which they knew could not be pardoned, the population of Behar welcomed back its English Masters with many demonstrations of joy, and hastened to resume its usual peaceful habits.

Nor can it be said that this was the effect of fear, that the people were coerced by a display of Military force against which they had felt it in vain to contend. This was far from being the case. The little force which the Magistrate of Behar had at his disposal was barely sufficient to enable him to hold the Station, and if any large portion of the population had proved hostile would have been powerless to control them.

In Nowada, a Sub-Division of the Behar District, where a race of hereditary plunderers called Rajwars continued to give trouble for some time after the re-occupation of

Oya, and a man whose ancestors had been seated from a valuable Zemindary set up the standard of rebellion, we were unable for some time to employ any Troops at all. The Deputy Magistrate had not returned to his post and most of the Police had fled, but the Zemindars and their Ryots when called upon for assistance responded unwillingly to the call, attacked and defeated the Rajwars and when subsequently aided by the Deputy Magistrate with a small body of Nogeebs effectually restored the peace of the Country.

Subsequently when the District of Behar was threatened by the mutinous Ramghur Battalion from the South and traversed on three different occasions by bodies of rebel Troops, the scum of the population in the vicinity of the Lines traversed by the Sepoys alone joined them. The general population and the respectable portion of the community afforded them no countenance.

The Rajah of Deo raised a thousand men with which he attended right loyally on our side, and at a later period the Zemindars of Chundergurh and Teudoee sent Contingents to the aid of our Troops in the Rhotas Hills.

In Shahabad the rebellion assumed a different phase. There the principal Zemindar of the District, a man of great influence and of ancient family, assumed the Command of the Insurgent Troops and proclaimed himself Ruler of the Country. Three well-armed and well-disciplined Regiments were at his disposal. His Estates furnished numerous Soldiers to the Army, many of whom were at home on leave and their relatives and friends naturally joined at once the cause for which the Sepoy Army was contending.

The movement in Shahabad therefore had all the dignity of a national revolt and was supported by many of the minor Zemindars, and more or less openly by all the Rajpoot population of the District.

The motives which led Koer Sing himself to rebel appear to have been various. He was desperately involved in debt, and although the Revenue Authorities had undertaken the management of his Estates with a view of saving them from the hammer, the process of liquidation was likely to be a tedious one, and the limitation of his expenditure which was a necessary concomitant of the Collector's management was no doubt distasteful both to himself and the harpies around him. Rebellion offered him a chance of extinguishing all his debts at a blow and how much he had this object at heart may be judged from the fact that one of the first things he did when he was in possession of Arrah was to cause all his bonds to be sought for and carefully destroyed. These bonds had been the curse of his life, and, idle as was the act for a man in his position, the satisfaction with which he saw these instruments consumed and reflected that he was at last a free man, may readily be imagined.

Koer Sing was a man also it would seem with much chivalry in his composition, fond of field sports, and in the habit of expressing his conviction that if he had been bred a Soldier he would have made an excellent Commander.

To such a man the overtures of the three Regiments at Dinapore, seconded as they were by the evil promptings of the turbulent and ambitious characters around him, were irresistible.

There is no doubt that he had determined on rebellion for some time before the actual outbreak took place. The Magistrate strongly suspected him and was at no pains to conceal his suspicions. The Commissioner, however, who had long known him, believed him to be true and was confident he would obey his summons to Patna. A Deputy Collector was sent to persuade him to come, but his guilty conscience took alarm, he sent a message round his villages to announce that the Authorities intended to hang him and called upon his people to preserve him from dying by the hands of a Dome. His call was readily

responded to and when the Dinapore Regiments reached Arrah they were speedily joined by Koour Sing with a body of not less than 3 or 4,000 armed retainers.

This is the only manifest of any kind which Koour Sing appears to have put forth. He alleged no enmity against either the British Government or the English people and several Clerks and other Christians who fell into his hands and those of his relative Reethhunjun Sing were fairly treated. The houses in the Station were of course plundered by the Sepoys, prisoners and others, and the Judge's and Magistrate's Cutcherries were burnt down, but the houses themselves and the Collectorate Records were preserved for the use of the new Maharajah, a title which was conferred on Koour Sing by the King of Delhi very shortly after the Mutiny.

All the acts indeed of Koour Sing during the short time he remained at Arrah showed that he considered his Raj to be firmly established, and that he was desirous of modelling his Government on that of the Government which he had superseded. His dream however was rudely interrupted by Major Eyre. He fled rapidly to the Rhotas Hills in the South of the District and proceeded thence more slowly through the Mirzapore Hills to Bundlekund, leaving behind him some Sepoys and others under his brother Umur Sing, who concealed themselves in the forests of the Kymore Range, and although dispersed more than once, succeeded in evading capture until the return of Koour Sing to the District enabled them to emerge from their lurking places.

Koour Sing had scarcely left the District when the necessities of our position compelled us to send the entire Military force in Shahabad to the North-West. A small detachment of Captain Rattray's Police Battalion was the sole force left at the Magistrate's disposal and a portion of that was required to garrison the Fort at Buxar. All the rebel leaders and those who had been most conspicuous in the rebellion had of course fled with Koour Sing, but the Rajpoot villagers who had flocked to his standard remained and here and there small parties of Sepoys with arms in their hands clung to their native villages.

The general aspect of the Rajpoot villagers on Koour Sing's Estate was that of sullen acquiescence. They made no opposition to the re-establishment of the Police Stations nor did they interfere with the Government Servants in the performance of their ordinary duties. Europeans even travelled alone unmolested through the District, but the people generally would give no assistance in apprehending mutineers and on several occasions rose and drove the Police out of the villages when they entered for the purpose of capturing rebels.

In the Rajpoot population this feeling of course arose from sympathy with the rebel cause. Their fathers, brothers and other relatives were fighting against us, as they universally believed, for the preservation of their caste. Their hereditary leader also had called them to the field and was still in arms against us. Except in individual cases, they showed no special hatred to Europeans or to English rule, but it is not to be wondered at that under the circumstances their hearts were with the rebels. It would have been strange indeed had it been otherwise.

Among the other castes in the District we had no doubt many friends and well-wishers, but the terrible revenge which the friends of the rebels took upon the informer when rebels were betrayed into our hands, or evidence was given against them, rendered them chary of giving us any active assistance, and it was not until very severe examples had been made of some of the worst villages, until our affairs in the North-West had taken a favorable turn and the settlement of Koour Sing's Estates with men unconnected with the rebellion had introduced new interests, that the District could be said to be settled.

Still Umur Sing, Simun Sing and other rebels, though heavy rewards were offered for their capture and the District was fortunate in the possession of two most active Magistrates, Messrs. Wake and Baker, continued to lurk in the Kymore Hills, their retreat known to the inhabitants of more than one village at the foot of the Hills, but protected by a fidelity which would have been admirable if exhibited in a better cause.

It was not until the middle of the present year that some of Captain Rattray's men by personating rebel Sepoys were enabled to discover their retreat and to ascertain who the men were who supplied them with food and with information of the movements of the Government Troops.

The vigorous measures pursued by Colonel Michell in these Hills during the last cold weather however effectually broke up the last remnants of the rebel bands in the Hills and the establishment of posts at Bhatas, Tilouthoo and other points in the neighbourhood of the Hills compelled the few rebels who remained to keep very close indeed.

The District in fact had quieted down thoroughly. The Railway works were resumed with vigour. The large rents given for the farms of the confiscated Estates and the refusal of the Benares Bankers who held mortgages on Koer Sing's Zemindaries to make any compromise of their claims showed that confidence was completely restored. Koer Sing and his followers were in Oude and there seemed every reason to anticipate that 1858 would be a year of peace and prosperity in Shahabad. These expectations were falsified by the unexpected return of Koer Sing (who returned only to die) with the broken remnant of his followers in April last.

The people however had by this time acquired a more just estimate of our power than they possessed on the former occasion. Many of them remembered but too well the lawlessness which had prevailed when the Sepoys entered the District in 1857, and the party of order was strengthened by the open adhesion of the Rajah of Doomraon and other landholders who had fled or stood aloof on the former occasion as also by the numerous Government farmers who held Koer Sing's Estates and whose interests were in a great measure bound up with our own.

The consequence was that Koer Sing on his first arrival received but cold welcome. Few of the villagers stirred and his cause was evidently regarded as a hopeless one. Even the temporary success which the rebels obtained in the unfortunate affair of Captain Legrand brought them but a small accession of strength.

The breathing time which they had however between this affair and Sir Edward Lugard's arrival was turned to good account. The villagers in the neighbourhood of Jugdispore had only the choice of aiding the rebels with supplies, &c., or of seeing their houses burnt and plundered. Parties were sent out in every direction who exacted assistance under similar threats and recruits were sought for from the Sepoy villages and the loose characters both of Shahabad and Behar.

During Sir Edward Lugard's operations in Shahabad, the same system was pursued with great activity and perseverance. Parties of the rebels were to be found moving rapidly in all directions over the District ruthlessly slaughtering and mutilating those who had shown friendship to the Government or hostility to the rebels, tempting their relations and the dissolute of all classes by the display of waistbands filled with coins, and compelling all classes to contribute to their support. Yet at no time before the withdrawal of Sir Edward Lugard's force is there any reason to suppose that the villagers who openly joined the rebels exceeded 2,000 men and by the time that Umur Sing was driven across the Kurumnassa these had almost entirely disappeared.

In the month of June last the Troops retired into quarters and the rebels immediately took possession of a large portion of the interior of Shahabad, establishing every where

Thannahs and Tuhseeldaroes, appointing Judges, Magistrates and Collectors *ex nomine* and even converting buildings into Jails and holding Revenue Sales. In fact far from showing any hatred to our system either of Revenue or Police, they copied it to the letter, a tolerably good proof that the defects of our institutions had nothing to do with their rebellion.

Left without aid from us it was not to be supposed that the inhabitants of those Pergunnahs in Shahabad which were occupied by the rebels would exhibit any active loyalty. Numbers of them however have submitted to have their houses plundered and pulled down rather than obey the summons of the rebels, while several thousands have fled from the vicinity of the rebels to the towns of Arrah and Buxar and the neighbouring Districts of Patna and Behar.

Nor although we can scarcely be said to have held any territory in Shahabad for the last three months beyond a day's march from our Military Stations, have we had any difficulty in obtaining accurate intelligence of the rebels' movements and proceedings. We see it constantly asserted that throughout this business, the rebels have had excellent information while ours has been very defective. Now so far as my experience goes, this is not the fact. Sir Edward Lugard has borne testimony in the handsomest terms to the accuracy of the information he received from Mr. W. F. Macdonell, the Civil Officer attached to his Camp. Colonel Walter, now Commanding at Arrah, is equally satisfied with Mr. Brodhurst in this respect, and Mr. Money's information, on the several occasions on which rebels have passed through the District of Behar, has also been generally most accurate.

That spies occasionally earn their money cheaply by pretending to bring news from Camps they have never visited, and that villagers and travellers sometimes either ignorantly or maliciously exaggerate the numbers of the rebels they have met, and convey erroneous ideas of the enemy's movements and intentions, is no doubt true. Many such instances may be cited, but for once that our information has proved defective I certainly do not err when I say that it has proved fifty times correct, while in addition to the instance noticed by Mr. Money many others could be adduced in which the rebels' first intimation of the presence of our troops was derived from their own picquets. Indeed how very bad the information of the rebels generally was may be judged from the fact that they have repeatedly turned aside from towns and posts, which, had their intelligence department been good, they would have known were too weakly garrisoned to offer any effectual resistance.

The fact I believe to be that although the Sepoys fighting as they alleged for their religion in opposition to men of a different race and color, unquestionably had the sympathies of the great body of the people with them at starting, a very short experience of the violence and rapine which followed in their train disgusted and alarmed every man who had property to lose or who preferred peace and security to war and tumult, and though few chose to incur the danger and discredit of openly bringing Brahmins and Rajpoots to the gallows, yet many were heartily glad to see them swept off the land by us and were very willing to aid us in various ways. It is to be remarked that we have never found any difficulty during this war in obtaining the services of Policemen and Soldiers, many of whom have given the best evidence of their fidelity by laying down their lives in our service.

Five Police Darogahs have been killed by the rebels in this Division since the Mutinies commenced. One a Mahomedan Darogah of the City of Patna, although he was deserted by his men, and it would have been no disgrace to him to fall back on the Military post at hand, singly opposed the whole body of Mahomedan fanatics who took part in the Patna Insurrection, shot one of them dead and died himself from the effects of the

wounds he received. Another, a Durogah at Jehanabad in the Behar District, was killed in an attack upon a village held by rebels. Three Durogahs, one in Behar and two in Saron, have been murdered by the rebels because they had rendered themselves conspicuous by their exertions in the capture of mutineers. Many inferior Officers of Police also have been killed and mutilated, while the new Levies we have raised in the Division have shewn great spirit and every willingness to act against the Sepoys of our late Army. It has frequently been made a matter of reproach to our Police that they do not keep their Thannas free even of small bands of rebels, and that the Army is compelled to do their work for them. The fact is that the armed and trained Police, such as the Sasseram and Seeran Levies and above all Captain Rattray's Sikh Police Corps to which under Providence the safety of the Behar Province is mainly attributable, have invariably behaved well, but their numbers have been quite out of proportion to the vast area they had to guard, and it is surely too much to expect that the ordinary Police unprovided with Fire Arms and undisciplined as they are, should oppose themselves to Sepoy detachments armed with Muskets. In no Country that I am aware of, are the ordinary Police expected to deal either with large armed mobs or with revolted Soldiers.

The number of rebels and mutineers apprehended on the information of the people, and sentenced to death or transportation at Dinapore and in the different Districts of this Division, is very considerable, and the cases are still more numerous in which correct information of the return of rebels and mutineers to their villages has been furnished to us, but in which, owing to the vigilance of the criminal or the cowardice or stupidity of his pursuers, no apprehension has taken place. The rebel property confiscated in this Division probably exceeds in value all the damage which the rebels have inflicted either on the property of Government or of private individuals. A great deal of this could not have been discovered but for the aid afforded us by the people.

It appears to me idle to say in the face of facts like these that our rule does not possess if not the affection at least the good wishes of a very large portion of the inhabitants of this Country. If there was any strong general feeling against us, it is sufficiently evident we should not now be here. The people have only to fall back from us, to withhold from us their assistance, and we should be obliged to abandon the Country.

But it is said if the people are with us, why do they not oppose the rebels? why do they lay out supplies for them on the road-side and precipitate them by pressure? The reason of this conduct it appears to me is sufficiently evident and is neither indicative of disloyalty to us nor affection for the rebels. It is simply dictated by the instincts of self-preservation. In many Districts the people have during the greater part of this rebellion been placed in a most difficult position. Owing to the comparative smallness of our force, and a natural indisposition to harass our Troops, we have been quite unable to protect villages at any distance from our Military posts. The villagers knew they could expect no aid from us, and that they must trust entirely to themselves. If they received the rebels with Salaam, laid food before them, and addressed smooth phrases to them, there was some chance that they might escape unscathed. At worst the only sufferers in the village were likely to be the Mahajun, the Banias and a few men of substance, but if they resisted or opposed the rebels, certain destruction stared them in the face. The half dozen Matchlocks and the Swords and Lattics of the villagers might suffice to drive off small parties of rebels, but hostility on the part of the villagers was never forgiven by the rebels. In nearly every instance, either in Shahabad or Behar, where the villagers ventured to oppose the rebels or refused supplies, the village was ere long visited by an overwhelming force, plundered and burnt, while in many cases the principal men were hung and mutilated.

It is not I think to be wondered at that half-armed and undisciplined villagers should decline under these circumstances to oppose the rebels. The wonder is that they have ever done so.

Shortly after the return of the rebels to this part of the Country, the Zemindars were called upon to aid the Government Troops in expelling the rebels. Great exertions were made to induce them to co-operate with us. In a large number of the Shahabad villages, those which contained many Sepoy families, the Zemindars and farmers were powerless. The Ryots refused to pay them either rent or obedience and they were very generally compelled to pay in order to save their own lives. In other cases however—both in the Shahabad District and in Behar and Chuprah where the maliks still retained their authority, and their tenants were unconnected with the Sepoys, many of them expressed their unwillingness to co-operate, but they urged that they could not fight with Swords and Lattees against Muskets and Cavalry. "Give us Arms," it was said," and we will close our "village roads and resist. If we do not get them we must submit, why should we "throw our lives away."?

Now to give Muskets to undisciplined villagers at a distance from our Camps was almost certainly making a present of them to the rebels. However loyal they might be there was little chance of their being able to hold their own against the Sepoys. It was felt therefore to be impossible to give Fire Arms to men in such situations. Yet to accuse these men of disloyalty, because they did not oppose the rebels when we refused them the means of doing so, would be most unjust.

In the case of the Town of Arrah where the inhabitants had behaved very well, I took batting the rebels who entered the Town in the absence of the Troops and driving them off with a loss of three killed, I proposed to allow Flint Muskets to a certain number of the inhabitants to be selected by the Magistrate, the entrance to the Town on the rebel side being at the same time barricaded. The inhabitants declared their perfect ability, if this were done, to defend themselves, but the Military Officer in Command objected to any of the towns-people being armed and the project fell to the ground.

The absence of opposition to the rebels on the part of the villagers may therefore be set down in some cases no doubt to a fellow-feeling with the rebels, but in the majority of cases either to sheer inability to resist or to a prudent calculation of chances.

I have dwelt thus long upon this subject, because a great deal of misapprehension appears to me to prevail regarding it. I can conceive nothing more injurious to the stability of our Indian Empire than the belief which many now strive to inculcate that we ourselves, our Institutions and our system of Government, are hated by the people generally. If such a feeling become prevalent amongst the Officers of Government, it will naturally lead to harshness and injustice. How often already have I heard the exclamation.—"Oh the people of such and such a District are all Rebels at heart. It will to them good to have the Sepoys over them for a few months. They deserve all they have got, and so on." Men who speak thus are surely oblivious of the fact that the Sepoys reserve their cruelties and their license for their enemies and do not practise them on their friends. Our just anger against the Sepoys and their supporters is too apt, I fear to render us indifferent to the sufferings of the rest of the population, even when these sufferings result from adherence to our cause and in the teeth of many noble acts of devotion many persist in talking of all Natives as enemies, only differing in the degree of their enmity.

The estrangement between the conquerors and the conquered, the white race and the black, now sufficiently marked will thus be still further increased. Injustice and distrust will naturally beget hatred and the day may come when the people of India will really

rise to shake off the yoke of the white man and to show the world the difference between a Military revolt which has sucked within its vortex the scum of the Indian population and a national rebellion headed by the Princes and Nobles of the Country, and embraced as a personal cause by every man who either pays us Revenue or fights for us, or serves us.

The classes which have been conspicuous for their hostility to the Government in these Districts during the past year have been, as was to be expected, the Military classes, the brothers and other relatives of the Sepoys and chiefly the tribe of Oojein Rajpoots, that to which Koour Sing belonged. All the present leaders of the Rebels in the Shahabad District are men of this class. Umra Sing, Hurkishen Sing, Sheopursun Sing, &c., &c. The other classes of Hindoos have, as classes, taken no prominent part in the revolt, and with the exception of the attempt at insurrection in the City of Patna by a few fanatic Mahomedans, which I have noticed in an early part of this letter, the Mahomedans in this Division have remained perfectly quiet; many of them indeed have displayed marked loyalty to the State.

On the general subject of the causes of the Sepoy Mutiny it is no part of my object in the present letter to dwell. In the remarks which I have made I have chiefly been desirous of placing on record my impressions of the feelings and conduct of the people in this Division during the rebellion. I may say generally however that, from all the information which has reached me, I believe the Mutiny to have been the result of causes long in operation which led the overpetted Sepoy on the one hand to believe that his caste privileges, if not his caste itself, were menaced, and on the other that we were wholly in his power and dependant on him for our tenure of the Country.

That the Punchayets of the different Regiments communicated together on these subjects, and that plans were in this way to some extent concerted, is I have no doubt true, and it is also probable that when the discontent of the Soldiery became apparent, it was fomented by fanatics and intriguers from all parts of the Country: but I have never met with evidence which led me to believe that the Mutiny was the result of any plot or conspiracy extraneous to the Army. Such plots as we know of appear to me on the contrary to have been rather the natural result of the Mutiny and of the adhesion to the rebel cause of the Emperor of Delhi.

It is certain, as Mr. Money remarks, that the Sepoys themselves in their passage through these Districts never put forward any other cause for their Mutiny than the danger they apprehended of being deprived of their caste. As collateral causes, they sometimes alleged that the Europeans had intended to kill them, or that they had received a summons from the King of Delhi, but the ground on which they invariably appealed to the sympathies of the people was that of caste. No dissatisfaction with the Government on grounds unconnected with this matter of caste has ever been alleged.

It may of course be said that I am interested in proving that the system which I have aided in administering is not in fault, and that I have listened with a prejudiced ear to the voices of the Mutiny, but it will be found, I think, that the prejudices of those who oppose the present system of Government are fully as likely to mislead them in the opposite direction, and I can honestly say that my object in these remarks has not been to make out a case but simply to contribute a few unvarnished facts to the history of the great Indian Rebellion.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
E. A. SAMUELLS,
Commissioner.

Appendix.

STATEMENT of ZEMINDARS who have lent Elephants to Government.

Name of the Owner of Elephants.	Place of Residence, including Thannah and Zillah.	No. of Elephants.
Roghoo Chunder Gorse Mohunto	Jot Shambhoo, Zillah Hooghly	1
Baboo Modhoosoodun Mookergee	Sooltungacha, Thannah Bansurah, Zillah Hooghly	2
Roy Radha Gobinda Sing	Boosooah, Thannah Dhoneakhally, Zillah Hooghly	1
Baboo Poranchunder Roy	Makhalpore, Thannah Dhoneakhally, Zillah Hooghly	1
Rajah Mahmed Jowhurzeemun Khan ...	Nuggore, Thannah Mangoohah, Zillah Beerbhoom	1
Rajah Borodakanto Roy	Chachra, Thannah Kotwali, Zillah Jessore	1
Baboo Ramruttun Roy	Narral, Thannah Salkhia, Zillah Jessore..	1
Kirtee Chunder Bahadoor	Naseepore, Thannah Maheemapore, Zillah Moorsheedabad	1
Siddee Nuzzur Ali Khan	Calcutta	1
Rajah Bahadoor Sing Sahus Roy	Ramgur, Thannah Sildah, Zillah Midnapore	1
Rajah Mangobind Dhull	Jambunny, Thannah Sildah, Zillah Midnapore	1
Rajah Saum Soondur Mull	Jhargram, Thannah Sildah, Zillah Midnapore	1
Baboo Ramdhun Ghose	Gurranhatta in Calcutta.....	1
Rajah Sutta Churn Ghosal Bahadoor ..	Kidderpore, Zillah 24-Pergunnahs	2
Baboo Bejoygobind Boral	Jungypore, Zillah Moorsheedabad	1
Baboo Mirtonjoy Chucurbutty	Ditto ditto	1
Baboo Ramloll Singh	Ditto ditto	1
Baboo Sreegopaul Pal Choudhoorey	Ranaghat, Zillah Ranaghat, Zillah Nuddea	1
Maharaja Sotees Chunder Roy	Kissenogur, Thannah Kotwali, Zillah Nuddea.....	1
Baboo Bamundoss Mookergee	Oolah, Thannah Hauskhally, Zillah Nuddea	1
Ranee Surnomoye	Cossim Bazar, Zillah Moorsheedabad ..	1
Kowar Annundanath Roy	Nattore, Zillah Rajshahee	1
Rajah Prossunnonath Roy Bahadoor	Dighapotee, Thannah Nattore, Zillah Rajshahee	2
Rajah Indoo Bhoosun Deb Roy	Nuldangah, Thannah Jonidah, Zillah Jessore	1
Baboo Prannath Choudhoorey	Satkhura, Thannah Boorun, Zillah Barasut	2
Koomar Bunwaree Kissore.....	Bunwareebad, Thannah Kooyan, Zillah Beerbhoom	2
Baboo Protah Sing	Baboochur, Thannah Manoolla Bazar, Zillah Moorshedabad	1
Rajah Ojoodhearam Khan	Narajole, Thannah Rasseegunge, Zillah Midnapore	1
Choudhoorey Gopendranundun Doss Mohapatter	Puchit, Thannah Puttaspore, Zillah Midnapore	1
Rajah Luchmun Prosaud Gurg	Mysadul, Thannah Mushindpore, Zillah Midnapore	1
Baboo Sreenauth Chunder Roy	Sildah, Thannah Sildah, Zillah Midnapore.	1
Baboo Gunganarain Bhooeah.....	Mookshudpore, Thannah Kaseegunge, Zillah Midnapore.....	1
Baboo Goluck Indonarain Roy	Kajlee Gur, Thannah Bamunarah, Zillah Midnapore	1
Baboo Brojomohun Sutputty	Bunpatnah, Thannah Dainmaree, Zillah Midnapore	1
Baboo Issurchunder Paul	Ghoseparah, Thannah Sooksagur, Zillah Nuddea.....	1
Baboo Shumbhoonath Mookerjee	Burnogore, Thannah Haskhally, Zillah Nuddea.....	1
Baboo Nobocoomar Chattergee	Palpara, Thannah Sooksagur, Zillah Nuddea	1

APPENDIX.

Name of the Owner of Elephants.	Place of Residence, including Thannah and Zillah.	No. of Elephants.
Rao Mohesnarain Roy	Lolligolah, Thannah Baneetaloo, Zillah Moorsheedabad	1
The Nawab Nasim of Moorsheedabad	Moorsheedabad	25
Nawab Sufdier Ali Khan Bahadoor	Ditto	3
Ameeran Nessa Begum	Ditto	2
Baboo Thacoorprosaud Singh	Shahpoor, Thannah Soopaul, Zillah Bhaugulpoor	1
Baboo Nundoram Singh	Authsiekha, Thannah Soopaul, Zillah Bhaugulpore	1
Rajah Byjnathnarain Singh	Sunburrah, Thannah Soopaul, Zillah Bhoogolpore	2
Baboo Lallitnarain Sing	Nuneytee, Thannah Soopaul, Zillah Bhoogolpore	1
Punchoo Jhah	Gowaree, Thannah Soopaul, Zillah Bhoogolpore	1
Rajah Tucknarain Singh	Barowaree Thannah Soopaul, Zillah Bhoogolpore	1
Baboo Bodhemarain Sing	Jodeah, Thannah Soopaul, Zillah Bhaugulpore	1
Baboo Lallitnarain Deo	Lutchmeepore, Thannah Bourree, Zillah Bhaugulpore	1
Baboo Ruttoo Singh	Dhubooles, Thannah Soopaul, Zillah Bhoogolpore	1
Rajah Panchanund Doss Guzender Mohapattro	Khundroo, Thannah Nugwan, Zillah Midnapore	1
Rajah Gudadhurnarain Bhangee	Keonghur, Zillah Cuttack	1
Rajah Jodoonauth Bhangee Bahadoor	Burreepuda, Zillah Balasore	1
Rajah Kissen Chunder Mardraj Haree Chundun	Nilgurry, Zillah Balasore	1
Baboo Sibnarain Tehorej Mandhatta	Erdah, Thannah Busta, Zillah Balasore	1
Baboo Greeshnarain Roy	Oothes, Thannah Oothes, Zillah Rajshahye	1
Baboo Chunder Sikurisaur Roy	Shahnpore, Thannah Bowanigunge, Zillah Rajshahye	1
Baboo Hurnath Chowdhoorey	Doubulhatta, Thannah Doobulhatty, Zillah Rajshahye	1
Baboo Annundo Coomar Mookergee	Bancoorah, Thannah Bancoorah, Zillah West Burdwan	1
Baboo Radhabullub Singh	Koosheaikole, Thannah Bishnpore, Zillah West Burdwan	1
Rajah Gopaul Sing	Bishnpore, Thannah Bishnpore, Zillah West Burdwan	1
Koowar Parishnarain Roy	Pooteah Thannah Natore, Zillah Rajshahye	1
Kuowar Juggendronarain Roy	Ditto ditto ditto	1
Baboo Bhoopnarain Singh	Pouemur, Thannah Muddeepore, Zillah Bhoogolpore	1
Rajah Neelanund Singh	Bondelly, Zillah Poorneah, District Bhoogolpore	2
Baboo Kallyprosaud Pandey	Damoodurpore, Thannah Kuruckpore, District Bhoogolpore	1
Baboo Baudhun Banerjee	Ojoodhya, Thannah Bissnpore, Zillah West Burdwan	1
Rajah Damoodur Sing Odhurj	Malarah, Thannah Gungkulhatta, Zillah West Burdwan	1
Raney Rashmoney	Jaun Bazaar, Calcutta	2
Thacoor Gungaram Singh	Khurcowah, District Singhboom	1
Rajah Chellreesur Dhul Deo	Dhulbhoom, District Singhboom	2
Maharajah of Burdwan	Burdwan	8
Baboo Gobindoprosaud Tewary	Ditto	1
Saum Chand Baboo	Ditto	1
Kajee Moonshee Mohammud Moomeer	Koosungram, Thannah Montessur, Zillah Burdwan	1

E. JACKSON,
Supdt. for Carriage, &c.

Appendix.

STATEMENT of ZEMINDARS who have presented Elephants to Government.

Name of the Owner of Elephants.	Place of Residence, including Thannah and Zillah.	No. of Elephants.
Baboo Sreekissen Sing	Jorasanko, Calcutta	1
Rajah Tarrucknath Roy Bahadoor	Dinagepore, Thannah Kotwali, Zillah Dinagepore	1
Gum Nyk Pooree	Mushah, Thannah Shikhpoora, District Monghyr	1
Mohendranarain Singh	Domree, Thannah Joomoree, District Monghyr	1
Rajah Joymungul Singh	Khyrah, Thannah Jummooee, District Monghyr	2
Khajah Mohamed Gowhur Alli Khan	Secundrah, Thannah Shekhpoora, District Monghyr	1
Baboo Issur Chunder Roy Chowdhooree	Chanchul, Faharpore, Thannah Gourgurbah, District Malda	1

E. JACKSON,
Deputy for Carriage, &c.

John Gray, "Bengal Hurkaru" Press.